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## U.S. Eases Curbs On S. Africa Trade

### Sales of Nonmilitary Goods to Police And Armed Forces Is Seen Possible

By William Chapman  
and John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has relaxed restrictions on trade with South Africa, and congressional and State Department sources said this could open the door for sales by U.S. companies of nonmilitary goods to that country's military and police forces.

In another trade-related move that has a background of controversy, the administration also acted to remove Iraq from the list of countries formally regarded as supporters of international terrorism, and it moved to add Cuba.

On Saturday, the State Department defended the decision Friday to relax trade restrictions with South Africa, while a leading Senate liberal condemned the move as the foreign policy equivalent of tax exemptions to segregated private schools.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said that the action was supportive of South Africa's apartheid policy and the "equivalent in our foreign policy of the administration's blatant recent attempt to give tax exemptions for segregation in the United States."

The reference was to the administration's decision last month to reverse Internal Revenue Service policy of refusing tax exemptions to private schools that discriminate on the basis of race. The reversal touched off a political furor, and the administration hastily agreed to push for legislation to close off exemptions for such schools.

The State Department said that the new trade rules were intended to be "less arbitrary from the perspective of U.S. exporters" while still maintaining a "strong symbolic and practical dissociation" from the policy of apartheid, or racial separation.

It added that the new rules, which reverse a four-year-old Carter administration policy blocking sales of even nonmilitary goods to the South African government, are "at least as extensive" as trade controls maintained by other major Western nations.

The United States forbids the sale of military equipment to South Africa as part of a UN embargo.

The new regulations do not permit the sale of arms or military equipment, but congressional critics said the changes would permit the sale of nonmilitary equipment that could be converted to military use, citing as an example the sale of large transport planes to civilian airlines.

The State Department said that such sales would be permitted only on condition that the aircraft not be used for police, military or paramilitary purposes, but written assurances of this, "which constituted a paperwork burden both on exporters and on the U.S. government," would no longer be required.

The new regulations are to take effect at midnight Sunday, but Congress or the administration may alter them before they become final 30 days later. The 1979 Export Administration Act requires that Congress be notified when sales of equipment with potential military use are proposed for countries on the list — a requirement that in the past has resulted in congressional moves to block some sales of this type.

The policy shifts on South Africa and Iraq emerged in a set of revised export-control regulations issued by the Commerce Department with the concurrence of the State Department.

In the case of sales to South Africa, personal computers, calculators and other electronic equipment (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## CLIA Says Qadhafi Was Target Of Assassin

By Bob Woodward  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA has concluded that an assassination attempt was directed against Col. Moammar Qadhafi two months ago and that, although the Libyan leader was not seriously injured, he probably was nicked by a bullet in the jaw, according to informed officials.

News reports of the assassination attempt initially were dismissed last month, and the U.S. media gave them little or no attention. But a senior government official said last week that the CIA now has sufficient evidence to confirm the reports.

The official said that the plot was carried out by some members of Col. Qadhafi's army, probably by one or more officers who had just returned from the Libyan invasion of Chad. He said that the plot had received no external support from any foreign country, including the United States.

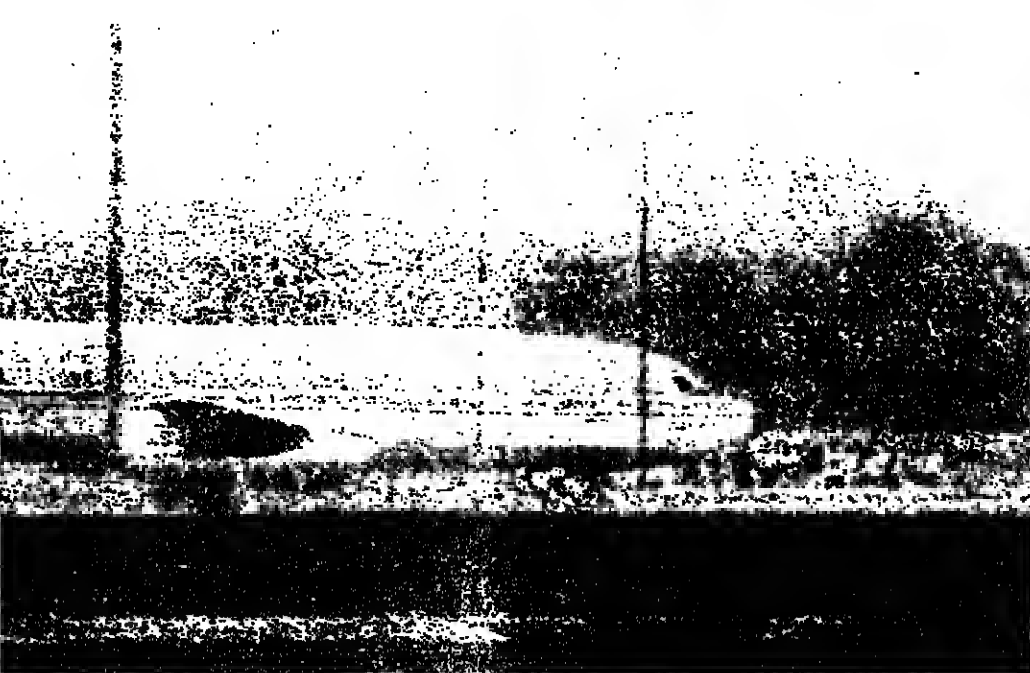
The attempt was understood to have been made during the last two weeks of December, shortly after the first major reports surfaced in the United States about "hit squads" allegedly sent by Libya to assassinate President Reagan and other high-ranking U.S. officials.

On Dec. 6, Col. Qadhafi denied in a U.S. television interview that any such squads or individuals had been sent. "We are sure we haven't sent any people to kill Reagan or any other people in the world," he said.

A well-placed source has said that one U.S. intelligence agency has had information for several months that the Israeli intelligence service would like to have Col. Qadhafi assassinated.

Asked this week if the Israelis would assassinate the Libyan leader, the source said: "I don't know."

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A group of passengers, lower right, leaves a hijacked Tanzanian jet at Stansted Airport in England.

## Anti-Nyerere Gunmen Hijack Jet In Tanzania, Give Up in England

From Agency Dispatches

STANSTED, England — Four hijackers who commandeered a Tanzanian jetliner with a revolver and several fake weapons freed the last of 80 hostages and surrendered to police Sunday, ending a three-day odyssey from Africa.

"All the people who were on the aircraft are off, safe and well," said Essex County Chief Constable Robert Bunyard.

The hijackers had demanded the overthrow of Tanzania's Socialist president, Julius K. Nyerere.

Mr. Bunyard said the breakthrough in the 30-hour drama came Sunday when the hijackers, all in their early 20s, were allowed to speak with an exiled Tanzanian politician, Oscar Kambona, one of Mr. Nyerere's opponents.

Mr. Kambona is a former foreign minister of Tanzania and was once regarded as heir apparent to Mr. Nyerere before he clashed with the president and fled to London in 1967.

The hijackers left the plane peacefully and were arrested after a final group of more than 20 hostages and relatives of the hijackers left the plane just before dusk, Mr. Bunyard said.

The four were originally reported to have been armed with sub-machine guns, grenades and pistols, but most of the weapons turned out to be fakes. Mr. Bunyard said the hijackers had a revolver with six bullets, two wooden pistols, two wooden grenades and a package marked "explosives."

"We don't know what is in the parcel yet," he said. Stansted Airport sources said that explosives were found wired to the aircraft doors and in a toilet.

The Boeing 737 was seized Friday on a Tanzanian domestic flight and was forced down Saturday at Stansted, north of London, after stops in Nairobi, Jeddah and Athens.

The only casualty of the hijacking was a co-pilot, who was believed to have been stabbed or shot. But police said he was not hurt badly and was treated by a doctor when the plane stopped in Athens on Saturday.

The hijackers negotiated with British police through the night Saturday, and at noon Sunday freed seven passengers — the first of four groups released Sunday. There were reports that the gunmen had released eight passengers before they reached England.

"They came here to make some sort of statement about their own country," Mr. Bunyard said. "We had no intention of making any concessions that would encourage people to hijack airplanes."

However, Mr. Kambona made clear to the hijackers that he disapproved of their action, Mr. Bunyard said.

## Warsaw Permits Bishops' Appeal For Union Role

By Brian Mooney  
Reuters

WARSAW — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops were allowed Sunday to broadcast their demands for a political role for independent union leaders, as Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski prepared to visit Moscow.

Informed sources said that Gen. Jaruzelski would go to the Union Monday for his first meeting with Kremlin leaders since martial law was imposed in Poland Dec. 13.

The bishops' call for the suspended Solidarity trade union to join political talks was heard on the state radio. But their plea for an end to martial law and an amnesty for detained union supporters was cut out of the broadcast version of their pastoral message.

The challenge from the bishops coincided with a slight relaxation of restrictions by Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak, who warned that they would be re-imposed if there was unrest.

The relaxation of martial law restrictions by Gen. Kiszczak did not affect internment, censorship, the ban on strikes or summary justice.

He said that Poles would be able to travel freely to East Bloc countries again beginning Monday, but he did not mention their visiting the West. Westerners will be allowed to enter Poland but not to leave.

Other changes affected internal travel regulations and the possible easing of telephone and telex restrictions.

"Still Some Problems"

Gen. Kiszczak said that restrictions would be re-imposed if there was further unrest. "We will not be lenient to those who destroy social order and especially to those who use terrorism which is alien to our country and mentality," he added.

The minister said that martial law had successfully curbed confrontation but "there are still some problems like trends towards anarchy and attempts at causing social unrest."

The full text of the message from the bishops, one of the toughest from the church during the crisis, was read from pulpits across the nation.

The bishops' desire for Solidarity to be included in talks on Poland's future was publicized in advance and coupled with a warning that the alternative was catastrophe. They appealed for "a social covenant for the good of the entire nation" and added: "The temporarily suspended trade unions cannot be left out."

The message emphasized the bishops' demand that the government should be able to pay the loans.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. has told Romanian President Nicolai Ceausescu that any consideration of his country's request for more guarantees would have to await Romania's discussions with banks and the International Monetary Fund.

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El Salvadoran soldiers check a tractor-trailer rig set afire by guerrillas to block the Pan-American Highway. The guerrillas frequently ambush army patrols sent to investigate such incidents.

## Salvador Rightist Shot On Campaign Swing

By Dial Torgerson  
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — A gunman wounded Roberto D'Aubuisson, the leader of an extreme rightist party, as he started an election campaign swing here.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, 38, a former army major and leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, was slightly injured Saturday when he was hit in the back by a bullet as he stepped from a motor-plated vehicle during a stop at a service station near Ilopango airport seven miles east of the capital. He was treated at a hospital and released.

In another development, local agencies said a U.S. State Department report on political violence had failed to point out that much of the violence was committed by rightists in and out of the government. One report said leftist violence accounted for only 1 percent of the deaths here, while another said the left was responsible for about 20 percent.

Nicked From Behind

Mr. D'Aubuisson's party is the most extremist of six parties seeking to defeat the ruling Christian Democratic government in an election March 28. He was nicked by a bullet on the back of his right shoulder, according to doctors who treated him at a clinic in the capital.

Mr. D'Aubuisson's campaign manager, Mario Redonelli, said he thought the attack was the work of the Christian Democrats, whose leader, Jose Maria Duarte, heads the civilian-military junta now ruling El Salvador.

Mr. Redonelli said he believed leftist rebels would have made a stronger attack.

He said Mr. D'Aubuisson apparently was shot by someone who had stalked him from Ilopango airport. Mr. D'Aubuisson had left the airport in a three-car convoy. Like most prominent politicians here he usually travels in a U.S.-made utility vehicle protected by armor and bulletproof glass.

According to public opinion surveys, Mr. D'Aubuisson's party could get more than 20 percent of the vote at the March election to pick members of a constituent assembly.

On Friday, attackers fired sub-machine guns and threw a grenade at a group of Mr. D'Aubuisson supporters in front of the party headquarters in San Salvador. Five people were wounded, Mr. Redonelli said. The Christian Democrats were responsible for that attack.

Meanwhile, two unofficial agencies here have taken issue with a State Department report on the status of human rights in El Salvador, complaining that it failed to say that much of the political violence should be blamed on the government and its rightist supporters.

The State Department report on El Salvador said, "Extreme leftist terrorists and guerrillas, right-wing death squads and some members of the government's internal security forces all had a hand in the violence."

A spokesman for Socorro Juridico, a legal aid office affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Roberto D'Aubuisson

## Mitterrand's Israel Trip Will Open Search for New Mideast Approach

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French President Francois Mitterrand, whose Socialist government last year scuttled the European Economic Community's diplomatic initiative on the Arab-Israeli conflict, is starting to search for a new approach to the Middle East that could involve a revived French — and European — role.

A crucial step will be Mr. Mitterrand's two-day visit to Israel beginning Wednesday — the first by a serving head of state from France.

In a major change of French policy, Mr. Mitterrand's trip is intended to demonstrate his support for Israel and to give France a more even-handed approach, redressing what he sees as a pro-Arab tilt in French policy under his predecessors since De Gaulle.

The difficulty of keeping open lines to both Israel and the Arabs is demonstrated by the controversy the visit has generated in France and in the Middle East.

The new French approach, a presidential aide said, "aims at convincing Israelis that Mitterrand is a genuine, reliable friend — and then trying to convince them that their ultimate security lies in making a deal with the PLO."

Mr. Mitterrand criticized the previous European initiative on the Middle East as undermining the Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel and arousing unrealistic expectations about Europe's ability to put pressure on Israel.

While France alone can play only a limited Middle East role, French leadership in the past has gained wide European support, creating a diplomatic alternative to U.S. policy in the region.

Waiting for his trip to Israel, Mr. Mitterrand has in effect kept France's Middle East policy in abeyance until he could test his new ideas about a balanced approach to both Israel and the Arabs in practice.

So far, the Mitterrand government appears to have succeeded only in creating apprehensions among Israelis, the Arabs and their lobbies in France.

France's discomfiture has worsened because of apparently uncoordinated statements by French officials about an Arab-Israeli settlement.

While supporting the creation of a Palestinian state, French officials first said it might be in Jordan, then corrected the possible location to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

On a Gulf trip to balance the Israel visit, France's minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, exceeded previous French policy by saying that the Palestine Liberation Organization represents the Palestinians — in fact, that he could not think of any other representative of them. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy learned of what he tartly called Mr. Cheysson's "little phrase" at a garden party in Tunisia, where he was warning that France and the Arabs should learn to live with their political differences.

Mr. Mitterrand, in interviews last week, described himself as a friend of Israel but echoed Mr. Cheysson in admonishing Israel to prepare to deal some day with the PLO and urging more Israeli concessions on Palestinian autonomy.

Begin Rejects Idea

Retorted Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin: "France should mind its own business."

The PLO also is criticizing Mr. Mitterrand for visiting Israel, and French commercial interests in the Gulf reportedly are suffering because of an Arab wai-and-see attitude.

Mr. Mitterrand's intention of treating all Middle Eastern states similarly has aroused tensions in his own government.

Sentimentally, Mr. Mitterrand has close ties to Israel — it was one of the few Middle Eastern countries he visited during his long political career before becoming president.

On the other hand, Mr. Mitterrand, responding to views in his own party, has criticized Mr. Begin's decision to annex the Golan Heights — a step that at the time caused Mr. Mitterrand to postpone his Israel trip.

France's significant economic and political interests in Arab countries are also strongly defended by the French Ministry of External Relations, which is comfortable with the Arab policy adopted after the 1967 Middle East war. France depends on the Gulf for imported oil and for industrial and arms contracts to maintain both jobs and the franc.

Politically, France seeks to play a peace-making role in the Middle East. Mr. Mitterrand adds, to prevent the area from being polarized between the superpowers.

France hoped that the peace plan of Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd would provide a united Arab negotiating position incorporating a conditional recognition of Israel, which would open the way to wider negotiations after the Camp David accord.

Diplomats say the Europeans, led by France, intended to use the Fahd plan as a step toward obtaining PLO recognition of Israel. In return, the United States would try to persuade Israel to focus on new peace agreements, instead of territorial annexation of the Golan Heights or the West Bank, as a basis for Israel's security.

## 40-Million-Year-Old Preserved Fly Found

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A mummified insect has been found with much of its soft tissues apparently intact after 40 million years, scientists at the University of California at Berkeley have reported. The specimen is so well preserved that elements within cells appear to be visible, they said.

The find is by far the oldest to show structures within cells and the oldest in which much of the chemical makeup of the tissues may have been preserved, the scientists said.

Usually, mummified tissues are only a few thousand years old. "And even some in the thousands has not been preserved as well," said Dr. George O. Poinar Jr., an insect pathologist and the principal scientist in the study.

In specimens many millions of years old, only bones and hard tissues are ordinarily preserved. Normally, virtually all the original tissues have been infiltrated and replaced by minerals, retaining details of external shape but not the original chemistry or internal structure.

The preservation appears to be so good, Dr. Poinar said, that a colleague hopes to extract some of the genetic material — DNA — from its cells in an attempt to grow it for study purposes. If that proved possible, scientists would be able, for the first time, to observe directly how much change has taken place over 40 million years by comparing the genetic material of the ancient specimen with that of similar flies alive today.

The insect, a female fungus gnat, is imbedded in transparent Baltic amber, according to a report in the current issue of the journal Science. It was brought to the Berkeley team from Poland. Baltic amber, fossilized resin from coniferous trees, was formed 40 million years ago or even earlier, scientists estimate, after the great age of the dinosaurs and early in the evolution of mammals.

Mummified tissues that still retain their original chemical makeup are usually several thousand years old at most. The best-known examples are Egyptian mummies and some frozen remains of mammoths found in such places as Siberia. Ages of the mummies may be more than 10,000 years.

In the case of the insect studied at Berkeley, the soft tissues were evidently dehydrated and preserved when the gnat got stuck in the resin that later became amber.

"In essence, what we are describing," the report said, "is an extreme case of mummification, involving the preservation of insect tissue by drying and natural embalming."

The insect's tissues were so well preserved that cell nuclei and other, even smaller, intracellular structures were visible under electron microscopic examination, according to the report.

Pictures accompanying the report showed heart specks identified as the chromatin that is characteristic of cell nuclei; muscle fibrils; arrays of membranes; mitochondria and fat deposits as well as other intracellular structures. Mitochondria are the minute energy-supplying structures within living cells.



## Botha Retains Hold On S. African Party; Ousts Rightist Rival

By Joseph Lelyveld  
New York Times Service

PRETORIA — Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha overcame a challenge to his leadership of the governing National Party by its extreme right-wing during the weekend and effectively ousted his chief rival from the party hierarchy.

The rival, Andries P. Treurnicht, entered a hall belonging to a wing of the Dutch Reformed Church here Saturday morning as leader of the National Party in the country's wealthiest and most populous province, the Transvaal. When he emerged six hours later, he had been stripped of his membership in the party's executive committee and politically humiliated on a motion of confidence that affirmed Mr. Botha's right to interpret party policy on key racial issues.

The vote on the motion was lopsided, 172 to 36, and it meant that the party machinery in the crucial province had been wrested from Mr. Treurnicht's control.

The prime minister has given dissident party members until Wednesday to reverse their stand on the confidence motion taken here Saturday and in the parliamentary caucus earlier in the week. If they fail to do so, they will be expelled from the party.

Neither Mr. Botha nor Mr. Treurnicht would comment Sunday on the implications of Saturday's vote. Reuters reported, but other opponents of Mr. Botha's policies stressed that they intended to leave the party.

One rebel member of Parliament who was at Saturday's meeting, Daan van der Merwe, said: "For me the break is final. Only the formalities remain. I represent white South Africa, my folk [people] and Christian nationalism."

Other forecasts that up to 17 Nationalist members of Parliament could quit the party after Wednesday, Reuters said.

### Principle Debated

There appeared to be no chance of Mr. Treurnicht's surrendering to the issue that sparked Saturday's confrontation — a semantic debate over the question of whether power sharing with Indians and people of mixed race, called *coloreds*, was consistent

with the principle of "white self-determination." The debate never touched on the question of political rights for South African blacks, who account for slightly more than 70 percent of the 28 million people in the country.

Despite Mr. Botha's victory Saturday, the split last week was the most severe that the governing party has experienced since it came to power in 1948. It could still have far-reaching implications for the ability of Afrikaners, who account for 60 percent of the white population, to maintain the dominance they have enjoyed since then. But this cannot really be tested until the next election, which need not be called for four years.

Mr. Treurnicht will probably have fewer than 20 supporters in the all-white Parliament when he crosses the floor after his expected expulsion from the governing party.

This would not be enough to make him the official leader of the opposition, a post that now belongs to Frederik van Zyl Slabbert of the relatively liberal Progressive Federal Party, which has 27 seats. But for the first time, the governing party will have to face an open challenge in Parliament from the extreme right.

Mr. Botha might be tempted to call an early election in an attempt to deprive Mr. Treurnicht of his parliamentary platform and an opportunity to form an effective working alliance with splinter groups such as the Herstigte Nasionale Party. But an election would be a gamble for the governing party, because grass-roots backing for the inflexible stand Mr. Treurnicht has taken in support of strict apartheid doctrine is believed to be much stronger than the vote here Saturday indicated.

## Curbs Eased On S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

tors and personal communication equipment are on the list of items no longer embargoed. Chemicals and industrial equipment could also be sold if they are of no national security concern, according to the regulations.

A State Department official, who declined to be identified, said Friday night that the department would make a case-by-case review of all sales and would prohibit any sale that could be used to enforce apartheid.

Critics of the move asserted that it symbolized an administration plan to move closer to the South African government at the risk of further alienating black Africans.

There was no practical significance to adding Cuba to the terrorism list, since the United States has a ban on trade with that country. However, the dropping of Iraq is expected to draw considerable protest from members of Congress who regard the Baghdad government as an active abettor of terrorism as well as an enemy of Israel.

Congressional sources said they had been told that business interests had put pressure on the administration to permit sales of equipment such as the L-100, the civilian version of the C-130 cargo plane, to the Iraqis.

The Vatican did not announce the meeting in its daily bulletin of papal audiences and a Vatican spokesman refused to confirm or deny that the meeting had taken place. But ANSA said the papal audience Saturday was revealed on the second day of the Rome conference of "Solidarity with the People of Southern Africa," organized by representatives of Italy's five coalition parties.

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Protest marchers in the center of Amsterdam Sunday carried a banner saying "El Salvador not a second Vietnam."

## In Salvador, No Middle Ground for Refugees

Victimized by Both Left and Right, Homeless Have 'Nothing to Go Back to'

By Joanne Omang  
Washington Post Service

SAN ESTEBAN CATALINA, El Salvador — Antonio Martinez is 38 but looks 50, and sits slumped against the corrugated cardboard wall of the refugee center he now calls home. The guerrillas came well before dawn, he says, shot three of his sons and ordered him to leave town with nothing but what he wore.

On that night in October, 1980, nearly 50 families fled from the small collection of houses in the hills 6 miles (9 1/2 kilometers) north of this rural town, stumbling down a dry riverbed in the darkness to get here. And here most of them remain, either afraid to return or, like Mr. Martinez, empty of hope.

"They took the chickens, the goat, the ducks, everything. There's nothing left to go back to," he said.

In three church-run centers near the provincial capital of San Vicente are about 1,500 refugees, many of whom say that guerrilla terrorism has ruined their lives. With the earnest, weathered faces of the rural poor, they are just as believable as the thousands of refugees in other camps who say they fled from Salvadoran armed forces or from rightist terrorists.

### A Woman's Story

In San Vicente, Concepción Amaya de Carrillo waited in line patiently for powdered milk and beans at the food-supply center run by Caritas, the local charity arm of the Roman Catholic Church. She said she had lived as the wife of a tenant farmer in the village of El Rodeo near San Isidro, 15 miles northeast of San Vicente, until one night last October.

"The guerrillas terrorists banged on my door at 3 a.m.," she recalled. "They said we could either join them or get out, or we would die in 24 hours." She and her husband and three children fled with what they could carry. How did she know the intruders were guerrillas? "We knew. They had big guns. They did not wear masks, and their accent was pure San Isidro," she said.

Leftists here argue that such incidents are often the work of military men disguised as guerrillas. "The final victory depends on the

good will of the people. Why should 'the guerrillas' alienate them that way?" asked a leftist.

The government says many murders blamed on rightist or military terrorists are actually committed by guerrillas settling internal disputes. Both sides agree that common criminals take advantage of the general violence to commit other crimes, and both sides say that they shoot spies and persons collaborating with the opposition.

The charges from either side are often impossible to verify. The army often works with members of the militia who carry rifles while dressed as civilians, and the guerrillas often wear stolen military uniforms.

### Attack in Yamabal

In the town of Yamabal, near San Miguel in eastern El Salvador, three men dressed as regular army soldiers arrived Feb. 22 saying they were the first of a company coming to protect the village and wanted to review the Civil Guard. When the men were lined up, the three opened fire, killing 11 men and wounding five. The killers escaped, and newspapers reported that scores of people fled Yamabal for San Miguel.

The civil war here seems always to burst forth that way, sporadically and unpredictably. Every guerrilla push and every military operation seem to create more refugees.

Estimates of the displaced now range upward from 500,000, or 10 percent of the population, with two-thirds of them out of the country.

In this part of El Salvador, a 90-minute bus ride northeast of the capital, the army has just completed a four-day sweep against suspected guerrilla camps. "Some of the refugees from that action are now coming in," said David de Jesus Bonilla, the director for 15 years of San Vicente's branch of Caritas.

Mr. Bonilla showed with little pride the eight open-ended sheds the church has put up to house more than 700 refugees. The sheds have walls of latticed bamboo that have been covered with clay by the refugees, and two families dwell in a dirt-floored room.

### Embargo Could Hurt Libya, Analyst Says

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's moves toward blocking oil sales by Libya to the United States could have a sharply adverse effect on a nation whose financial position has been hurt by sluggish oil sales caused by the worldwide oversupply, an energy analyst says.

"Although it's still a terribly wealthy country, Libya is worrying about its revenues," said Henry M. Schuler, an independent energy analyst who has worked in Tripoli, the Libyan capital, for the State Department and for American oil companies.

The White House said Friday that no decision had been made on placing an embargo on oil from Libya. But diplomatic and industry sources suggested that a formal decision was being delayed only to give policy-makers an opportunity

to consult with Congress, allied governments and oil companies.

Some company officials said they expected a final decision might be announced as early as Tuesday.

The administration also reportedly is planning to ban the sale of sophisticated oil field technology to the Libyans, and this could be even more harmful to Libya than an embargo, Mr. Schuler said.

When combined with the exodus of American technicians last year, he said, the embargo on such technology could depress Libya's utilization of its drilling rigs to 50 percent from the present rate of 90 percent or more. The utilization rate in Algeria, which does not employ foreign technicians, is 50 percent, Mr. Schuler said.

According to an analysis prepared by the Gulf Oil Corp.'s planning and strategic studies department, Libya needs to export 1.3 million barrels of oil a day to meet its annual budget of \$16.5 billion. Recently, however, daily output has slumped to just over 600,000 barrels. The government's production goal is 1.8 million barrels a day, and the country has the capacity to produce 2.1 million.

Moreover, Libya has a firm policy of not dipping into its financial reserves, which are estimated at more than \$30 billion. Analysts say it was this that led Libya to borrow \$250 million on the Euro-dollar market last fall, its first government borrowing since Col. Moammar Qadhafi came to power in 1969.

Other oil sources. As for the effect on the United States, analysts said that a reduction in imports of oil from Libya would probably be offset by increased purchases from other producers.

United States imports of Libyan oil are believed to run about 115,000 barrels a day, only 2.4 percent of total imports and not enough to affect retail prices.

Although the unsettled nature of the situation led oil companies operating in Libya to refrain from commenting, it is known that some of them have already begun reducing the amount of Libyan oil they sell in the United States. The Occidental Petroleum Corp., for instance, has reduced sales of its Libyan oil to less than 10 percent of the total in recent weeks, compared with an average of about 50 percent in 1981.

Libya and Tunisia, Ending Tension Over Aborted Merger, Sign Accord

United Press International

TUNIS — Libya and Tunisia have signed a cooperation agreement which the Tunisian foreign minister said brought an end to the severe strains that have characterized their relations since a plan to merge the countries fell through eight years ago.

The accord, which covers economic, industrial, cultural and information matters, was signed Saturday by the two foreign ministers during a five-day visit by Libyan leader Moammar Qadhafi to President Habib Bourguiba. The agreement was not published.

"A page has turned in Tunisian-Libyan relations, and a new page, marked by clarity, mutual confidence and fruitful cooperation, now is open," said Beji Caid es-

### Rightist Shot In El Salvador

(Continued from Page 1)

the report "does not say that 98 percent of the deaths were attributable to the security forces and 1 percent to the anti-government forces."

A spokesman for the information center of the University of Central America, a Catholic institution, estimated that 20 percent of the 1981 deaths could be attributed to the left, 20 percent were of uncertain origin and 60 percent could be blamed on the security forces.

The embassy said there were 6,116 violent deaths last year. Socorro Juridico listed 13,353 deaths and the university's information center 13,229.

"We can tell from the state of the bodies who is responsible," the Socorro Juridico spokesman said. "The left shoots people down and leaves. The military forces kidnap them and shoot them with their thumbs tied or wrists manacled, often after torture."

U.S. Marine Exercise

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Marines are preparing for a practice landing at the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, this spring, Pentagon sources say.

Pentagon officials said Friday the operation would be a routine reinforcement exercise. Similar exercises were held at Guantanamo Bay last year.

A report from Prensa Latina, the Cuban press agency, said the exercise was taking place "as Washington increases its threats against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, at the same time that each day it becomes more compromised in a military adventure in El Salvador."

Protest in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM (UPI) — The United States consulate in Amsterdam was damaged slightly Saturday by 2,000 demonstrators protesting against U.S. policy in Central America, the Dutch police said. Seven policemen were slightly injured.

Reassured the Italian party's condemnation of Polish military rule and of Moscow's claim to be the arbiter of Communist orthodoxy. But he said he did not regard the controversy between the Italian and Soviet parties as being a final break and that the Italians did not seek such a break.

3,000 Arrested in Pakistan

United Press International

ISLAMABAD — About 3,000 people were arrested as "saboteurs and anti-social elements" during a recent three-day crackdown which authorities said had no political motivation, newspapers reported here Saturday.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Mugabe Says Nkomo Plotted War

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told a political rally Sunday that ousted government partner Joshua Nkomo was plotting to instigate a civil war, the Zimabwe news agency said.

Speaking at a gathering in Umtali in eastern Zimbabwe, Mr. Mugabe said the arms caches found on farms owned by Mr. Nkomo's organization were enough evidence that he intended to overthrow the government. He added that Mr. Nkomo was plotting to avenge his defeat by Mr. Mugabe's majority party at the polls by instigating a civil war. The prime minister also said security officials had arrested officials of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council who were found in possession of arms, Zimabwe reported.

Meanwhile, the central committee of Mr. Nkomo's party this weekend rejected his call to quit the coalition government and go into opposition in Parliament.

### Japanese Workers Rally for Tax Cut

TOKYO — In Tokyo's first mass labor rally since 1974, Japanese workers converged on a park Sunday and demanded 1 trillion yen — about \$4.3 billion — in tax cuts for fiscal 1982.

Sponsors put the number of participants at 200,000, while police said there were 66,000 demonstrators at Yoyogi Park in central Tokyo. The rally was called amid charges by workers that their purchasing power has dwindled under a five-year freeze on maximum nontransferable income. In 1980, the average income for a family of four in Japan was the equivalent of \$15,900, of which about \$1,100 was paid in taxes, a tax official said. Premier Zenko Suzuki's government so far has refused a tax cut, saying there are no financial resources to support it.

### Papandreou, in Cyprus, Vows Support

NICOSIA — Andreas Papandreou, making the first visit to Cyprus by a Greek premier, pledged his government's "unlimited support" to the island in ending the Turkish military presence there. He criticized the Western allies for tolerating the Turkish invasion in 1974.

Speaking upon his arrival Sunday, he said he was launching "an international crusade to internationalize the Cyprus problem." He was greeted warmly by crowds estimated at 200,000.

Sunday, he laid a wreath at the tomb of the island's first president, Archbishop Makarios, on remote Throni Mountain. Mr. Papandreou later conferred separately with the leaders of the four main Greek-Cypriot political parties and was scheduled to address the parliament.

### 8 Killed, 20 Hurt in Beirut Explosion

BEIRUT — Eight persons were killed and 20 wounded in the fourth terrorist bomb explosion in Beirut in less than a week, police said, as U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib discussed ways of saving a southern Lebanon cease-fire that he helped to negotiate seven months ago.

The bomb, which police and witnesses said was packed in a small station wagon, went off on Saturday, near an elementary school and a Syrian Army checkpoint during rush-hour traffic at the southern entrance to Beirut.

In a telephone call to a western news agency in Beirut, the Organization for the Liberation of Lebanon's Foreigners blamed responsibility for the explosion. The caller said the wave of bombings would continue until April 28, when the six-month mandate of Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon expires. The same group claimed two bombings last Tuesday, in which seven persons were killed.

## CIA Says Assassins Failed In Attempt to Kill Qadhafi

(Continued from Page 1)

er, a senior U.S. official said the Israelis would do so "if they thought it would earn them points" in the United States. But this official said he is certain the Israelis were not involved in the December assassination attempt.

That attempt took place, the official said, while Col. Qadhafi was visiting a headquarters area in the Libyan countryside. One State Department report on early January said that Col. Qadhafi had gone to Moscow for treatment and had returned in early January.

Moscow Trip Doubtful

Other sources said that U.S. intelligence agencies had insufficient hard information to support this conclusion. They said they doubted that Col. Qadhafi had gone to Moscow during that period.

Initial news reports out of Rome and Tunis said that the assassination attempt took place Dec. 19 and that an eastern army commander, Col. Khalifa Khadir, was shot and killed by Col. Qadhafi's security guards during the attempt. Col. Qadhafi's driver reportedly was killed in the shooting.

At the time of the first reports of the attempt, Libyan embassies in various places denied the reports. An unconfirmed report currently circulating among those with good Libyan contacts in the United States is that Col. Qadhafi has lost confidence in his security forces and has replaced them with outsiders, in some cases Syrians.

Whatever may have happened in December, Col. Qadhafi resurfaced publicly Jan. 5 to address the final session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli. In a rambling speech carried live on Libyan radio, he made indirect reference to the assassination reports.

He said, "Two weeks ago, I went to a region inside the country. I particularly inspected a strategic

role of Solidarity, which the bishops said "enjoys wide public support" and whose challenge to Communist rule prompted the military takeover.

An appeal for workers to continue their struggle has been circulated by Solidarity's Warsaw leader, Zbigniew Bujak, who escaped arrest and is in hiding.

A document bearing his signature denounced the government's plans for new trade unions, saying that they would be puppets of the Communist Party. "The only path open to us is to struggle for the restoration of Solidarity activities," he said in a call to workers to speak out on behalf of the union.

The signs are that the authorities are opposed to reviving Solidarity, and Gen. Jaruzelski's talks in Moscow are likely to be of decisive importance in this regard.

Although some Polish moderates favor dialogue as the best way of restoring national unity, hard-liners want a tougher approach, according to informed sources.

Soviet View

A senior official in Moscow appeared to signal the Soviet view of the situation in Poland when he said that martial law had only checked counterrevolution in Poland and not rooted it out.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet Communist Party's international information department, said Saturday that Solidarity leaders still at large were plotting against the Polish authorities.

He added that the Soviet Union thought the situation was still volatile and said there was no room for complacency by the military leadership in Warsaw.

Gen. Kiszczak said that, up to Feb. 26, 6,647 people had been interned, of whom 2,552 were released. Ten persons had been re-interred for resuming "anti-state" activities.

He added that the authorities were planning to issue a communique soon about Gen. Jaruzelski's proposal, made to Western diplomats last December, that opponents of the system might be allowed to emigrate to the West.

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## U.S. Reportedly to Put First MXs in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska

By Robert C. Torricelli  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has decided that the first 40 of its MX missiles will be spread through Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado and based in existing, unhardened Minuteman silos, it has been learned.

Subsequently, the Defense Department is expected to order construction of as many as 14 additional silos around each silo containing an MX missile in order to hide, or "deceptively base," the weapon, Pentagon officials said.

Eventually, officials said, an anti-ballistic missile defense may be ordered built to protect the MX installations — a move that would destroy the current ABM treaty with the Soviet Union and severely damage chances for future arms control agreements. Under the existing ABM treaty, the United States can erect such a defense system only at its Grand Forks, N.D., missile base.

The Air Force rejected the Grand Forks base for the MX missiles because geological features such as the depth of bedrock and water table level are less favorable there than at the sites in Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska.

While the unannounced decision covers only 40 MX missiles, it will create a powerful momentum for basing some or all of the additional mobile missiles — between 60 and 160 more of them — in the same complex, which currently holds 200 Minuteman missiles and is commanded from Warren Air Force Base near Cheyenne, Wyo.

### Cost Incentive

Lower cost will be the major incentive for putting all MXs there. After the first 40 are built and installed at the huge Warren missile field, each additional missile-silo combination will cost only one-tenth as much as the first 40.

Regardless of future decisions, the move — scheduled to be announced March 9 — is expected to be a major step toward ending the protracted debate over the MX basing.

President Jimmy Carter proposed building 200 MX missiles, each with 10 warheads, to be moved in a "shell game" fashion among 4,600 potential shelters in the deserts of Utah and Nevada. Such a system was considered relatively invulnerable to attack.

In the 1980 election campaign, Mr. Reagan attacked Mr. Carter's

MX basing scheme though not the missile itself. But once in office, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger was unable to come up with a better alternative. In October the president announced he was killing the plan for basing the missiles in Utah and Nevada, where Mr. Reagan had won great political support. Mr. Reagan postponed until mid-1984 a decision on where to put the MX missile permanently.

### Interim Plan

In the interim, he said, 100 MX missiles would be built, with the first 36 put in "superhardened" silos now occupied by the aging Titan missiles. After superhardening the silos, the MX missiles would be up to 25 percent safer from destruction than the Titans were, Mr. Weinberger explained.

Congressional Republicans and Democrats immediately opposed the Reagan plan. Most criticism was directed at the superhardened silo concept, which the Air Force had studied and discarded years before. By the end of the year, Mr. Weinberger agreed that the Titan silos could not be sufficiently hardened and ordered the first MX missiles — now to number 40 instead of 36 — into Minuteman silos.

But the idea of modifying the Minuteman silos was soon scrapped, too, in large part because the cost — about \$3 billion for 40 silos — would buy very little additional protection for the missile.

Mr. Weinberger and Sen. John Tower, Republican of Texas and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, have agreed that empty silos will be built around the MX silos, defense officials said. In this way, Mr. Weinberger will not seem to be reversing himself totally on his opposition to putting MXs into existing unhardened silos since they will be protected, in a sense, by the deceptive nature of the nearby empty silos, the officials said.

At the same time, however, the MX missile will end up in a deceptive basing mode that differs only in its shelter position — vertical vs. horizontal — and number — up to 14 to 1 MX instead of a 23 to 1 ratio — from the Carter plan that he and Mr. Reagan so criticized.

The 40 MX missiles will be put into operation between 1986 and 1988. How and when the final decision will be made to dig the additional empty silos was not known.

## McNamara Challenges Reagan Aid Priorities

By Barbara Crosscote  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's response to the needs of the Third World is being challenged in a report published by the U.S. Commission on International Development and by the council's chairman, Robert S. McNamara, a former president of the World Bank.

The report published Saturday by the council, a private organization engaged in research on developing nations, says the United States should make a greater commitment to development aid and place less emphasis on military or strategic considerations.

The report, "U.S. Foreign Policy and the Third World: Agenda 1982," says the United States has fallen almost to the bottom of the

list of 17 donor nations in the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development in the ratio of development aid to gross national product.

Only Finland, Switzerland, Austria and Italy have weaker performances, the report says, adding that the Finns and the Swiss are expected to overtake the United States this year.

### Low Marks

In a meeting with reporters last week, Mr. McNamara said that while he applauded President Reagan's speech Wednesday emphasizing liberalized trade policies in the Caribbean region, he gave the administration "very low marks" in addressing the problems of the poorest countries worldwide.

Mr. McNamara was critical of a recent Treasury Department recommendation that there be a 30- to 45-percent reduction in development funds for low-income countries made available through international lending institutions.

The report, the work of a team of scholars, was described by its supervisor, Professor Robert D. Hansen of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, as a critique of "neo-orthodoxy" in foreign policy planning.

The "hawks" of neo-orthodoxy, Prof. Hansen wrote in his summary of the report, "equates U.S. inability to control events in today's world with a decline in U.S. military power." The result, he said, is a preoccupation with the Soviet Union and a tendency to view all Third World developments in an East-West context.

## U.S. Democrats Back Changes in Nominating Rules

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite warnings of potential opposition from women, big states, and state party chairmen, the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee has voted to endorse changes in the presidential nominating system recommended by a party commission headed by Gov. James B. Hunt Jr., of North Carolina.

Several abstentions were the only exceptions to votes Friday in favor of a resolution commending the commission's plan. But the abstentions were explained at length and outlined the dissents that may be heard when the full national committee considers the proposals at a meeting scheduled for March 26.

Gov. Hunt tried to anticipate one complaint by defending a decision to let House and Senate caucuses choose up to two-thirds of the Democrats in Congress as automatic national convention delegates. This, he said, was the only way the lawmakers would agree to come to the convention.

But Marge Thurman, the chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party and the Association of Democratic State Chairs, objected that these lawmakers would be "imposed on" by "she said they would crowd out party workers who had to get votes in their own states to be chosen as delegates."

There were muted suggestions that the party's commitment to equal division between men and women would be undercut by making so many male officeholders automatic, uncommitted delegates. But the executive committee's resolution, as adopted, proclaimed that the commission work would "strengthen the party's commitment to affirmative action and equal division."

## OAU Condemns U.S. Policies on South Africa

The Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The Organization of African Unity accused the United States on Sunday of encouraging South Africa to stall on changing its racial segregation policies and on giving independence to South-West Africa (Namibia).

The charge was contained in resolutions on South Africa and Namibia passed at the end of a weeklong foreign ministers' meeting highlighted by a dispute over the surprise admission of the Polisario Front, the guerrilla group fighting Morocco for control of the Western Sahara, as the organization's 51st member.

"The continuing political, economic and military collaboration of certain Western countries, particularly the United States, with the racist regime of South Africa, has served to encourage its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community," the OAU ministers said.

The organization, also calling Britain and Israel collaborators with South Africa, said that "com-



Wayne B. Williams follows a police officer out of court after being convicted of murder and sentenced to two life terms.

## Williams Found Guilty Of 2 Atlanta Killings

By Wendell Rawls Jr.  
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Wayne B. Williams has been found guilty of killing two of 28 missing and murdered young blacks and sentenced to prison for two consecutive life sentences.

The verdict came Saturday night after a nine-week trial. "I'm sure there will be an appeal," said Alvin Binder, the lead defense lawyer for Mr. Williams, 23, a free-lance photographer and self-styled music promoter. "I'm sure that there are good grounds for an appeal, but I doubt that I will be in the case after today."

Lewis Slaton, the district attorney who prosecuted the case, read the verdict. Mr. Williams and his 68-year-old father were then allowed to make statements before sentence was pronounced.

"I maintained all along through the trial my innocence and I still say so today," the defendant said. "I just hope the person or persons who committed these crimes can be brought to justice. I still say I didn't do this... I more than anyone wanted to see this terror end, but I did not do it."

His father, Homer Williams, said: "I feel that this is an error of justice. In fact, I don't see how anyone anywhere can find my son guilty. It is unjust and I will say that anywhere in the world. No body has brought any evidence to prove that my son is guilty."

"It was the fibers, that was all I saw," Mr. Binder said of the evidence most damaging to his client, Mr. Williams. "It certainly wasn't the witnesses." Fibers found on the bodies of the victims were linked with fibers taken from Mr. Williams' home.

### 10 Other Cases

It is not expected that the district attorney will try to prosecute Mr. Williams in the 10 other murder cases from which evidence was permitted in the trial case to show a pattern of behavior by the defendant and a pattern of evidence against him.

Under Georgia law, Mr. Williams will be eligible for parole in seven years.

Mr. Williams first came to the attention of law enforcement officials early on the morning of May 22. At about 10 a.m., he was watching bridges after the bodies of young blacks were found in the Chattahoochee and South rivers.

Two Atlanta police recruits, a police officer and an FBI agent were stationed at a bridge over the Chattahoochee on the northwest outskirts of Atlanta.

The recruit below the bridge heard a loud splash in the water, where he saw ripples spreading. He said he radioed the recruit on the bridge, told him of the splash and asked if he could see a car. The second recruit answered that a car was driving slowly toward him.

The police officer, stationed at the end of the bridge, testified that he saw the car turn around and head back across the bridge. The officer said he and the FBI agent stationed at the opposite end of the bridge stopped the car on Interstate Highway 285. Wayne B. Williams was the driver.

preprehensive and mandatory" economic sanctions would be the most effective way of helping South Africa's 20 million blacks achieve majority rule.

Though not citing the United States by name, the resolution on Namibia again accused "certain Western countries" of obstructing efforts for a negotiated independence settlement in the territory.

### Ignoring Apartheid

Black African leaders have periodically charged the Reagan administration with being sympathetic to South Africa because of its anti-Communist stance while tending to ignore its apartheid policies.

They have also charged frequently that the United States and other members of the Western "counter group" seeking a Namibian settlement — the other states are Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — have tried to alter a UN plan for Namibian independence to appease the white minority in the territory.

The Addis Ababa meeting was

Two and a half days later, the body of Nathaniel Carter, a 27-year-old vagrant, surfaced about a mile downstream from the bridge.

Mr. Williams was questioned by police, then released. FBI agents questioned him the next day and arranged for surveillance. On June 3, he was brought to FBI headquarters and held for 12 hours to undergo questioning and lie detector tests while his home was searched.

He was arrested June 21. A county grand jury subsequently indicted him in the murders of Mr. Carter and Jimmy Ray Payne, 21, whose body had been found in the Chattahoochee near where Mr. Carter's surfaced.

The first two bodies were found on July 28, 1979, about 150 feet apart in woods in southwest Atlanta. Other disappearances and deaths of young blacks followed in the next year, but no obvious links or particular pattern to the killings emerged.

For more than a year, police investigators insisted there was no reason to believe the deaths were unusual. But because of public pressure and friction among the law enforcement agencies in the counties where the bodies were found, a special task force was formed to investigate the killings.

On Aug. 21, 1980, 12-year-old Clifford Jones, who was visiting from Ohio, was found strangled, and the police said that when they noticed a pattern beginning to emerge. For the first time, similar fibers found on some of the bodies were linked.

## Analysis of U.S. Cuts Shows Burden on Poor

By Spencer Rich  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — About 86 percent of the U.S. income tax benefits enacted by Congress last year will go to families with incomes of more than \$20,000 a year, while two-thirds of the cuts in benefits will be taken from families earning less than \$20,000, according to the Congressional Budget Office.

The study said low-income families would realize small tax savings from Mr. Reagan's tax cuts while high-income families would do extremely well.

A family with income under \$10,000 would average \$120 a year in tax savings. One with income from \$10,000 to \$20,000 would average \$440, one with income from \$20,000 to \$40,000 would average \$950 in tax savings, and one with income from \$40,000 to \$80,000 would average \$1,830.

A family with income of more than \$80,000 would average \$15,250 in tax reductions. Those families would end up with a fifth of the \$82 billion in 1983 tax savings.

The figures were contained in a study requested by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, and Rep. James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Budget Committee.

intended to be a routine budgetary session but, because of the admission of the Polisario Front, became one of the most divisive since the OAU was formed in 1963.

Nineteen OAU states boycotted the final session Sunday approving the resolutions, as part of a Moroccan-led protest over the sealing of the Polisario as the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic when the meeting opened Monday.

Polisario guerrillas have been fighting Morocco for six years for independence of the Western Sahara, which Morocco has annexed in stages since Spain withdrew in 1976.

### Walkout Tuesday

Morocco and seven other members walked out of the meeting Tuesday because of the decision by OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo of Togo to seat the Polisario.

In his closing remarks, the chairman of the meeting, Foreign Minister Archie Mphahlele of Botswana, said the delegates "cannot ignore

## China Ignores 10th Anniversary of Nixon Trip

By Michael Parks  
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — In a mark of its unhappiness over continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, China virtually ignored the 10th anniversary Sunday of the Shanghai communiqué that began the reconciliation between Peking and Washington and laid the foundation for the establishment of diplomatic relations three years ago.

Despite its practice of celebrating such major diplomatic anniversaries, China did not hold a ceremony commemorating President Richard M. Nixon's 1972 journey to China, nor did it issue any statement assessing Chinese-American relations or calling for continued cooperation.

The Chinese news media did report on a dinner given Friday in New York for Mr. Nixon by the Chinese ambassador to Washington, Chai Zemin, who was quoted as saying that it was "regrettable that difficulties came up due to the U.S. sale of weapons to Taiwan."

"Sino-American strategic relations should continue to develop, instead of stagnating or retrogressing," Mr. Chai said, according to the Chinese news agency, Mr. Chai said he hoped both sides would "strive to overcome the serious obstacles existing between the two countries," the agency reported.

### Letter From Reagan

The Chinese news media passed over a letter from President Reagan last week to Premier Zhao Ziyang marking the anniversary of the communiqué and calling for a resolution of the dispute over continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

The media also ignored a speech Sunday by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to a conservative political group in Washington in which he stressed the strategic importance of China to the United States. The Chinese Foreign Ministry had no immediate comment on either U.S. gesture.

U.S. officials would not disclose the contents of the Reagan letter, delivered through diplomatic channels, but described it as part of a "good faith effort" to settle the arms sale issue.

Arthur Hummel Jr., the U.S. ambassador to Peking, has been meeting regularly with senior Chinese officials for the past six weeks on the question, which will determine the course of Chinese-American relations. Mr. Haig described the talks last month as "extremely sensitive" and at a "delicate stage."

No progress in the talks is apparent, however, and Chinese officials speak with unrelieved gloom about their outcome. "I am not at all optimistic," a deputy foreign minister said recently, and Deng Xiaoping, Communist Party chairman, who negotiated the 1978 agreement establishing full diplomatic ties, told an American visitor last month that "Sino-American relations are not good."

Whether this pessimism is tactical, meant to put pressure on the Reagan administration to make concessions and avoid an embar-

## Unusual Neglect Underlines Dispute Over U.S. Weapons Sales to Taiwan

passing diplomatic failure, is not certain, for both sides are adhering to an agreed news blackout on the negotiations — the proposals each side is making, possible compromises, even the locale and frequency of the talks — to prevent the influential Taiwan lobby in Washington from attacking an agreement before it is reached.

China has gone so far as to say publicly that it would accept continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan if

there were agreed limits on the character, scope and duration of the sales — in effect, a U.S. commitment to end the sales within a certain time, perhaps five years.

The Reagan administration is believed to be discussing the question in detailed terms, but U.S. officials resist suggestions that they are actually negotiating such a limit. The U.S. view remains, these officials say, that the president is required under U.S. law to provide

Taiwan with the arms necessary for the island's defense and cannot enter into an international agreement that would conflict with this responsibility.

China continues to insist that the sale of U.S. arms to Taiwan, which is recognized by the United States as a Chinese province, is gross interference in its internal affairs, akin to Peking selling weapons to, say, some insurgent group in Hawaii.

"We are making a major effort to bridge these difficulties," Mr. Haig said last month. "...I am not in a position to predict the outcome."

## Haig, Addressing Conservatives, Stresses Value of Tie With China

By Oswald Johnson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has warned some of his harshest critics on the political right not to overlook the strategic value of the United States' relationship with China.

Defending his policies against accusations of softness and moderation, Mr. Haig also explained Saturday that human rights conditions in Guatemala, whose rightist government has the support of many conservatives in the United States, disqualified that country for U.S. aid.

And the secretary again defended the Reagan administration's refusal to impose unilateral trade embargoes on Poland and the Soviet Union that would damage economic interests in Western Europe.

Taking the offensive on many issues, Mr. Haig won frequent and prolonged applause from his 300-member audience of the Conservative Political Action Conference, which has been critical of his policies.

On China, Mr. Haig partially dismissed his listeners by denouncing Soviet-backed Vietnamese imperialism in Southeast Asia and declaring his opposition to normalizing U.S. relations with Hanoi.

But he pointed out that the one force that has restrained Vietnamese aggressiveness has been "the People's Republic of China, and the threat that North Vietnam, imperialism in Southeast Asia and declaring his opposition to normalizing U.S. relations with Hanoi."

Referring to Taiwan, the favored China of most of his audience, Mr. Haig said of his earlier statements: "Do not misread that as a plea to try to make new friends at the expense of old, but take it as a very strong caution that we must not look aside at the vital strategic role that the People's Republic can play in the region."

Regarding Guatemala, Mr. Haig again began with tough talk, supporting U.S. policy in Central America. He accused the news media of applying a double standard in calling El Salvador another Vietnam. "The American people are not unwilling to support a sound effort to do whatever we mean business and are going to succeed," he said.

Guatemala is pressed by "external subversion and external terror," Mr. Haig said, and policies of its government do not permit the U.S. administration to offer aid directly.

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The president, in effect, was reminding his conservative audience of the political obvious: that they need to build a popular coalition of voters who will elect like-minded politicians to office long after he ceases to carry their banner.

"We must reach out and appeal to the patriotic and fundamental ideals of average Americans who do not consider themselves 'movement' people, but who respond to the same American ideals we do," he said. "I'm not talking about some vague notion of an abstract, amorphous American mainstream. I'm talking about Main Street Americans in their millions."

"They come in all sizes, shapes and colors — blue-collar workers, blacks, Hispanics, shopkeepers, scholars, service people, housewives and professional men

imperialism in Southeast Asia and declaring his opposition to normalizing U.S. relations with Hanoi."

But he pointed out that the one force that has restrained Vietnamese aggressiveness has been "the People's Republic of China, and the threat that North Vietnam,

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## In War of Nerves, Lebanon Braces Against Israeli Threat

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service

**TYRE, Lebanon** — The head-quarters of the "western front" of a sandbagged, heavily fortified, and bombed-out house and a nearby tent on a concrete slab. They are on the edge of this ancient port in an alley off a side street of houses flattened during the last round of fighting in southern Lebanon.

"We expect the attack at any time, from minute to minute," said the Palestinian guerrilla commander, who operates under the name of Col. Asmeh. "We are ready to die fighting or to win, for there is nothing at our backs but the sea."

Carefully, the colonel, a former Jordanian Army officer, went over a map. He pointed out the villages in the enclave on the Israeli-Lebanese border controlled by breakaway Lebanese Army Maj. Saad Haddad. He noted where there were buildups of Israeli troops and armor.

Nearly every day, for more than a month now, there has been a tough warning from one high-ranking leader or another that any provocation from the Palestinians will bring a swift invasion to clean out the guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon. Moshe Arens, Israel's new ambassador to the United States, recently said of Israeli military action: "I would almost say it's a matter of time."

The Reagan administration has sent in its special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, to try to shore up the cease-fire he helped arrange in July. Meanwhile, the United Nations voted to add another 1,000 troops to the 6,000-man force that tries to keep apart what are dryly described as "de facto forces."

Maj. Haddad's Israeli-backed militia — and "armed elements" — Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftists.

### War of Nerves

Invasion jitters are hardly new to Lebanon, the killing ground for so many Middle East disputes. They have been another unpleasant fact of life since the Israelis last invaded and pushed the Litani River in 1978. It is possible the current Israeli threats are in reality part of a war of nerves to keep the Arabs off balance and to bring some concessions from the Americans in exchange for good behavior.

But the threats — and reports by UN observers of Israeli troop movements along the border and in "Haddad land," as the area is known — are also a serious warning. There is a growing feeling that an invasion is all but inevitable and that the fighting is likely to be big and bloody.

Mr. Habib flew into Beirut Friday. He is generally held in reserve and launched only when the State Department thinks the Israelis are about to do something rash. United Nations officials have also been trying to put pressure on the various combatants. Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat, UN sources say, has promised to control his men, but fringe elements could always strike out on their own.

One factor that keeps pushing toward a showdown is that, quite simply, the Palestinians are getting stronger and the Israelis are unlikely to tolerate this. While observers here discount reports of an extensive military buildup, it is clear the guerrillas have been strengthening their positions and bringing in new weapons, including heavy artillery and mobile truck-mounted Grad rockets, used so effectively last July. However, the guerrillas are far from ready to challenge the Israelis in conventional military terms. They are seriously lacking in effective anti-aircraft weapons, military sources say.

Israeli military leaders have reportedly held several meetings with Bashir Gemayel, leader of the Maronite Catholic militia, raising the possibility of an invasion coordinated with an attack by rightist Maronite forces on Palestinian or Syrian positions in Beirut or near the airport.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

On the Palestinian-leftist side, perhaps the most crucial factor

will be the role of the Shiite Moslem community native to southern Lebanon and their Amal (Hope) militia. Although nominally allied with the left, the Shiites have clashed repeatedly with Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese leftists in the south. The Amal organization is believed to be badly fragmented and infiltrated by several of the factions and outside interests that keep armed politics boiling in Lebanon.

Particularly in the south, many

Shiites resent the continued Palestinian presence, fearing the guerrillas will be permanently implanted on their land. Israeli bombing and shelling have also turned some Shiites against the Palestinians, as they were doubtless meant to do.

Maj. Haddad's militia, once mainly Christian, is now believed to contain as much as 40 percent Shiites. Syria has also been supporting Shiite elements, possibly with the aim of using them to keep Mr. Arafat's guerrillas in line. To

the extent of an Israeli invasion, some Shiite militiamen could conceivably fight behind the lines against the Palestinians and cut their supply and communication lines.

For the moment, diplomats in Beirut and guerrilla leaders feel Mr. Habib's tour and a visit to Israel later this week by French President Francois Mitterrand will keep the lid on. But for many, the question remains not whether, but when.

## Israel Insists Mubarak Visit Include Jerusalem

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

**JERUSALEM** — The Israeli government warned President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt Sunday that if he refuses to include Jerusalem in his planned visit to Israel, the visit will be canceled.

The warning was contained in a statement approved by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Cabinet after Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir briefed the ministers on his visit last week to Cairo. Mr. Shamir met with the Egyptian leader during the visit.

The condition threw into doubt whether Mr. Mubarak, who has repeatedly refused to commit himself to a specific date for his first

visit to Israel, would come at all. Israeli officials had first mentioned mid-February for the visit, but recently have talked about "some time in March."

The Cabinet statement, read to reporters by Cabinet secretary Aryeh Naor, said, "If President Mubarak refuses to include Jerusalem during the course of his visit to Israel, we would have to do without this important visit."

### Jerusalem Not Ruled Out

Mr. Naor would not say whether Mr. Begin or Mr. Shamir had been advised by the Egyptians that Mr. Mubarak would not come to Jerusalem. But a source in the government said the Egyptians "have said they would prefer to come to other places, but they have over said they would not come to Jerusalem."

The source said that Mr. Mubarak made it clear during his talks in Cairo that he would prefer a working visit, as opposed to an official state visit, and that he would prefer visiting Tel Aviv or another major city so as not to heighten criticism from the rest of the Arab world.

Israeli officials denied a report, made by Israeli radio, that Mr. Shamir had given Mr. Mubarak a note from Mr. Begin saying that if the Egyptian leader was unwilling

to visit Jerusalem, he should stay away. But an official said, "There were discussions through diplomatic channels."

Mr. Begin is understood to regard a Mubarak trip that excludes Jerusalem as a potential slight to him and a demerit of the Camp David accord, which began to take shape as a result of President Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in November, 1977.

Moreover, the prime minister is said to feel that such an exclusion would symbolically undermine the importance of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

There has been speculation in Jerusalem that Mr. Mubarak has been delaying his visit out of fear of being embarrassed in the way Sadat was when Israeli jets bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor two days after a Begio-Sadat meeting last June.

Amid reports of a possible Israeli air strike against Palestinian guerrilla positions in southern Lebanon, Mr. Mubarak was said to be wary that such a strike during or immediately after a visit

would create the impression of collusion.

### Sinai Militants Block Roads

**KEREM SHALOM, Sinai Border (WP)** — Frustrated in their attempts to demonstrate at border roadblocks erected by the Israeli Army, militant settlers in the northern Sinai Peninsula set up their own barricade Sunday outside the town of Yamit, while hundreds of supporters protested outside Israel's parliament, the Knesset.

The army tightened its control over approaches to the Sinai, positioning scores of troops at five roadblocks and erecting elaborate barricades of concertina wire and road nails. Additional checkpoints were positioned on both sides of the main roadblocks to screen out demonstrators attempting to reach the border.

Just outside Yamit, hundreds of members of the Stop the Sinai Withdrawal Movement blocked the main highway with cars and tractors, and checked the identification of passing motorists. Moshe Meir, a spokesman, said supporters who have volunteered to repopulate abandoned neighborhoods in the Sinai would be brought in through the desert, around the army roadblocks.

## Egypt to Charge 1,000 With Plot

New York Times Service

**CAIRO** — The Egyptian state security prosecutor will announce three separate indictments against about 1,000 people in the coming months, on charges of trying to overthrow the Egyptian government and set up in its place an Iranian-style Islamic regime.

The weekly magazine Al-Musawwar, in a report based on information from senior officials at the Interior Ministry, said that the accused members of an organization called Jihad (holy war), were behind strife between Christians and Moslems in Cairo last year and the fundamentalist uprising in Asyut shortly after President Anwar Sadat's assassination last October. The group has also been linked to the assassination.

The article, whose contents were

confirmed by the office of the state security prosecutor, said Jihad had also planned to assassinate senior government officials and to bomb shrines in well-known mosques.

### Theology Professor

The accused have been grouped into three categories, according to the extent of their involvement in Jihad. The first comprises about 200 people said to form the leadership of the organization. The head of Jihad is said to be Omar Abdel Rahman, a professor of theology accused in the Sadat assassination trial of providing the religious sanction for Sadat's murder.

Several other defendants in the trial, including Mohammed Abdel Salaam Farrag, the alleged ideologue of the group, will face charges in the state security court

as well as before the military tribunal trying the Sadat case.

The leadership is accused of training paramilitary militias and plotting "to create chaos in Egypt, overthrow the ruling regime, and seize power" to form what was to be one of a chain of Islamic republics. Mohammed Salem Rahal, a Jordanian national of Palestinian origin, was said to serve as a link between Jihad and outside organizations.

The second group, which includes more than 300 people, is accused of helping to finance Jihad and of forming scouting and reconnaissance teams. The organization reportedly financed its activities through gifts and donations given to build mosques. The third and largest group comprises the rank-and-file members of the organization.



Pope John Paul II with Jesuit leaders at the Vatican, including, from left, Superior General Pedro Arrupe, the Rev. Paolo Dezza and the Rev. Giuseppe Pittau, the aide to Father Dezza.

## Pope Promises End to His Rule of Jesuits

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

**ROME** — Strenuously calling the Society of Jesus to strict obedience to his authority, Pope John Paul II nonetheless has taken the first step in ending his direct rule over the embattled Jesuit order.

In a dramatic audience Saturday with more than 100 top Jesuit leaders and provincial superiors from all over the world, the pope announced a general congregation of the order would be called before the end of the year to elect a successor to the ailing superior general, the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, 74.

In October, the pope, displeased with many Jesuits' advocacy of the most liberal interpretation of the decisions of the Second Vatican Council and their activism in social causes, had named an 80-year-old Italian Jesuit as his special delegate to run the order.

In doing so, he overruled Father Arrupe, who, after having a stroke in August, had appointed an American Jesuit, the Rev. Vincent O'Keefe, to function as vicar until a new superior general could be elected.

### Preparation for Election

Jesuit sources said a congregation to elect a successor required at least six months' preparation, and they did not expect the return to normal leadership to come before the middle of next year. But many who were interviewed at their Rome headquarters after meeting with the pope expressed relief at Saturday's developments.

Before the papal audience, Jesuits had expressed concern that the pope would indefinitely continue the rule by his delegate, the Rev. Paolo Dezza, and would severely criticize the order's performance under Father Arrupe.

Although these fears were allayed Saturday, John Paul was stern and pointed in telling the Jesuits what he expected of them. He reminded them that they were required to make a pledge of special loyalty to the pope.

The pope went on to extend this need for loyalty not only to himself but to all his bishops. Rebellious Jesuits have often had strained relations with bishops in whose dioceses they served.

Without directly citing differences in interpretation of the decisions of the Second Vatican

Council of 1962-65, which interprets more conservatively than do most Jesuits, John Paul strongly presented his own view.

He emphasized that the council's decisions are to be carried out "not according to personal criteria or psychosociological theories."

"There is no room for deviations certainly harmful to the vitality of the religious communities and the church as a whole," he said.

The pope warned the Jesuits that the church's concern for social justice must be exercised in keeping with their priestly vocation.

"This character must be even more emphasized today against multifarious tendencies to secularize the priest's service and to reduce it to a function that is purely philanthropic," he said. "His service is not that of the physician, the social worker, the politician or the trade unionist. They must not take the place of laymen and even less neglect the task which is specifically theirs."

Reading his 18-page text — starting in Italian, then in French, then in English — the pope reserved the announcement of his decision to allow an election of a new superior general for his peroration in Spanish.

As the Jesuits filed out of the audience, they spoke with satisfaction of the things that the pope had said. They noted the critical statements had not been directed to the Jesuits specifically but had been put in general terms.

They noted the pope had spoken with warmth of their superior general, a Basque who enjoys deep affection within the order, and had addressed him as "Carissimo Padre Arrupe."

The conciliatory spirit was foreshadowed Saturday morning when Father Arrupe and the provincial superiors jointly said Mass in the Jesuits' chapel.

In a homily he introduced and then had read on his behalf, the superior general praised the "full and filial obedience" with which the society had obeyed the pope's special measures. He urged them to accept the measures not only with obedience but also with joy.

Asked whether this meant the Jesuits had "surrendered," a leading member of the order replied with a broad smile, "Don't you believe it!"

## W. German Party Unit Undercuts Coalition, Asks Nuclear-Free Zone

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

**BONN** — A regional convention of the Free Democratic Party has called for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, a position contradicting that of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the party's national chairman.

The vote at the Baden-Württemberg party convention Saturday in Göttingen came after the group was told by the chairman of the party's parliamentary group, Wolfgang Mißnick, that the establishment of such a zone in Western Europe could lead to possible nuclear blackmail by the Soviet Union.

The regional group's action undercut the security position of the Bonn government, of which the Free Democratic Party is the junior coalition partner. It was the first such decision by a Free Democratic state party organization, and it followed a pattern of rebelliousness against nuclear policy apparent in the Social Democratic Party.

It is now expected that Mr. Genscher, who threatened the party's last national convention with resignation if the Free Democrats turned their backs on NATO's missile deployment policy, will have to fight within the party to hold it to the government's course on security matters.

The motion, passed by the regional group by a large majority,

set conditions for the attempted establishment of a nuclear-free zone. The conditions were the successful conclusion of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles and a readiness to improve conventional forces.

### Minister Declines U.S. Rights Post

**WASHINGTON** — The Rev. B. Samuel Hart says he has withdrawn his name from consideration as President Reagan's nominee to the Civil Rights Commission because he does not wish to "contribute further to any division among our peoples."

A White House spokesman said Friday that Mr. Reagan had agreed to withdraw Mr. Hart's nomination. Civil rights groups have denounced the evangelist's opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, homosexual rights, the theory of evolution and the denial of tax exemptions in segregated private schools.

Mr. Hart, 52, said in a telephone interview that he had withdrawn because "the constant phone calls and harassment of the press are taking me from my primary Christian ministries," and because he observed "a divisive attitude among the very people that the Civil Rights Commission is intended in help and protect."

Mr. Mißnick, in opposing the motion, asked if "an atom weapon-free zone does not contain the danger of a decoupling in the European security system."

This notion has been called unrealistic by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has said that such a zone would not eliminate the threat of missiles being fired from the Asian half of the Soviet Union or end Soviet superiority in conventional weaponry.

### 'Not an Appendix'

There were suggestions from some party delegates that attempts had been made to limit discussion. In a remark aimed at Mr. Genscher, the deputy regional chairman, Heinrich Ederlein, said, "The party is not going to be an appendix to the Foreign Ministry."

Mr. Genscher is to fly to Washington March 7 for two days of talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. on security and economic matters.

The regional party group also called for a ban on neutron weapons and their deployment in West Germany. A motion was voted down to reject NATO's plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany if the United States-Soviet talks in Geneva are unsuccessful, but the group said that the party should make a decision on the issue before any final steps on deployment are taken. Deployment is planned to begin in December, 1983.

### France Places Ban On Tanks to Chile

**PARIS** — France has suspended delivery of 29 AMX-30 tanks to Chile, out of an original order of 50, in line with an embargo imposed by President Francois Mitterrand. Socialist administration, according to the Defense Ministry.

Twenty-one AMX-30s were delivered to Chile just before Mr. Mitterrand was elected in May. The 29 others have been held since then in French arsenals. Ministry officials said Friday the ban was imposed because the tanks could be used for internal repression.

Defense Minister Charles Hernu said recently that there would be no weapons sales to Chile's military government, and added, "We have no intention of resuming arms talks as long as the present Santiago regime remains in office."

## Film Director Teinosuke Kinnugasa, Winner of Oscar in 1954, Dies at 86

**TOKYO** — Teinosuke Kinnugasa, 86, a Japanese director who won an Oscar in 1954, died Saturday of cerebral thrombosis at his home in Kyoto, his family said. Mr. Kinnugasa's film "Jigoku"

adopted as the "National Romanization" by the Chinese government in 1928. It bore his name and remained the standard transliteration method until it was replaced by the Pinyin spelling system in 1950.

### OBITUARIES

**moon** (Gate of Hell) was awarded the Grand Prix in the Cannes Film Festival and an Oscar for best foreign film in 1954.

**Yuen-Ren Chao**  
**BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)** — Yuen-Ren Chao, 89, a University of California linguist who helped establish the foundation of modern linguistics in China, died Wednesday.

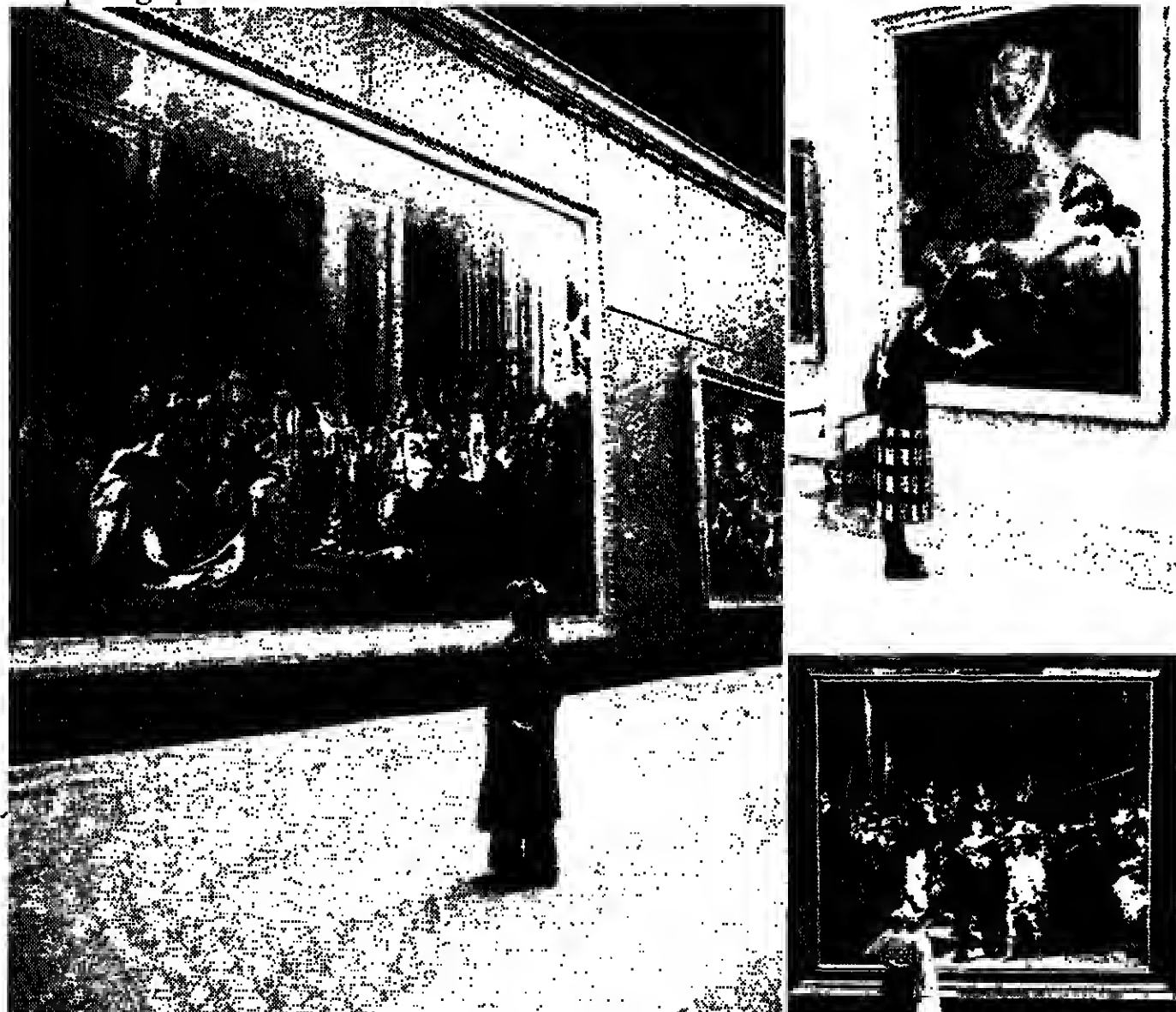
Born in China and educated in the United States, Mr. Chao developed a phonetic alphabet that was

**Sir Ronald Bell**  
**LONDON (AP)** — Sir Ronald Bell, 67, a Conservative Party legislator, collapsed and died Saturday in his office in the House of Commons shortly after presiding over a meeting of members of Parliament opposed to membership in the European Economic Community.

**Col. Gen. Nikolai Trufanov**  
**MOSCOW (Reuters)** — Col. Gen. Nikolai Trufanov, 81, chief Soviet military adviser in the Chinese Army from 1957 to 1960, has died, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced Friday.

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with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

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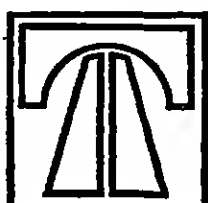


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## Analysts Challenge Alternative U.S. Budgets

By John M. Berry  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — To the upside-down economic world of 1982, Democrats and Republicans are vying with one another in the midst of a recession to reduce the size of the federal budget deficit.

If they are successful, the tighter fiscal policy would, taken alone, likely mean an even more depressed economy.

During previous recessions, most members of both political parties rushed in the other direction, cobbling packages of spending programs and tax cuts that were supposed to stimulate the economy.

Now, Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, is urging Congress to adopt a \$115 billion set of tax increases and spending cuts that would chop the 1983 deficit to less than half the level proposed by President Reagan.

Sen. Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, this week offered a different and somewhat less austere scheme, but it, too, calls for a drastic tightening of fiscal policy.

"If we follow the path I have outlined, we can effect a dramatic turnaround in the economy," Mr. Hollings promised when he presented his plan.

"Deficits will be eliminated; in-

terest rates will go down; and everyone can go back to work."

Well, perhaps not everyone. Miffed at the Hollings initiative, which Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan called "ridiculous," the administration asked Data Resources Inc., to crank the details through its computer model of the economy.

The results showed that while budget deficits would be much

### NEWS ANALYSIS

smaller, interest rates would not be all that much lower and unemployment, in 1983, would be a whopping 10.8 percent. At the same time, inflation would be less than a percentage point lower than in DRI's basic forecast.

While different analysts might quarrel with DRI's specific numbers, few would challenge the direction of the results: If other policies are unchanged, reducing a budget deficit will reduce the level of economic activity, they say.

To argue to the contrary would require standing modern economic history on its head. Raising taxes by \$1 billion, or reducing government spending by \$1 billion, means there is \$1 billion less in private hands to be spent or, in some part, saved. Unless private spending goes up by the same \$1 billion, fully offsetting the change in the federal budget, the total demand

for goods and services in the economy will fall.

The explicit assumption by Sen. Hollings seems to be that a reduced budget deficit will lead to lower interest rates, which in turn will stimulate private sector spending, particularly for houses and business investment. But no well-known model of the economy, either Keynesian or monetarist, would show such a fall in interest rates that private spending would go up by nearly as much as the budget deficit goes down.

Thus, predictably, the DRI computer model indicates that the Hollings proposal would mean essentially no recovery from the recession, or worse, for the next four years, if monetary policy is left unchanged.

"What people ought to be talking about is the need for a combined operation, a substantial reduction of the deficit and a somewhat easier monetary policy," Charles L. Schultze, President Carter's chief economic adviser, said.

The payoff from such a shift in the mix of policies would not necessarily be faster economic growth and a more rapid reduction in unemployment, but rather more investment by business and in housing and less consumption by individuals, Mr. Schultze said.

The Reagan administration has argued that the deficits it projects for 1983, 1984 and 1985, which

add up to more than \$246 billion, will not hurt business investment and that the depressed housing industry will lead this year's recovery. A surge in saving will allow financing of the deficits, more private sector investment and declining interest rates, the administration claims.

But since the Reagan budget and economic forecast was published this month, a wide range of private economists — Republican and Democratic, conservative and liberal — have questioned whether such a rosy outcome is likely.

In particular, they generally believe there will be a dash between the administration's loose fiscal policy and the Federal Reserve's tight money policy. This clash, many think, will generate another bout of sky-high interest rates and about any recovery from the current recession within six months or so.

For instance, this week Donald Maude, chief financial economist for Merrill Lynch, told a New York business conference that the "battle lines between an expansionary fiscal and a highly restrictive monetary policy" have been drawn. The recovery later this year will be "sub-par," he said.

This is the context in which Messrs. Hollings, Domenici and other members of Congress have been trying to come up with major changes in the Reagan budget. For political and economic reasons,



Ernest F. Hollings  
...Sees "dramatic turnaround"

they want a smaller deficit — along with a somewhat different pattern for federal spending, including smaller increases for defense.

But almost all of the attention has been focused on the size of the deficit and its link in interest rates rather than on the equally important role of monetary policy.

To sort all this out, economist Rudy Penner of the American Enterprise Institute suggests that, to start, policy-makers should decide what rate of growth of nominal

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

## Japan's Lead in 256K Chips Forces Some U.S. Firms Out of the Race

By Andrew Pollack  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Since the age of the transistor dawned at Bell Laboratories in 1947, the United States has dominated what is now the \$13-billion global semiconductor industry.

In a business where prowess and profits have been measured by the ability to squeeze more and more electronic circuitry into less and less space, companies like Texas Instruments, Intel and Motorola have raced in outdo one another, sometimes trumpeting each new advance well before it was ready for market.

The industry is now developing yet another promising product that will appear on the market in a year or two. Known in industry parlance as the 256K dynamic RAM (for random access memory), it is a silicon memory chip smaller than a postage stamp yet capable of storing all the words on a page of this newspaper.

But instead of boasting, some semiconductor industry executives are saying their companies might not compete in the new market. Even before the battle over the new product starts, some U.S. companies are conceding the market to the Japanese.

"I think we've already lost out in the 256K," said W. J. Sanders 3d, chairman and president of Advanced Micro Devices of Sunnyvale, Calif. "The Japanese have won the dynamic RAM market."

Last year, the world's semiconductor industry sold 8 million 64K RAMs, the immediate predecessor of the 256K RAM, and that number is expected to mushroom to more than 700 million by 1985, making the 64K RAM the first product to bring in more than \$1 billion in annual revenues. The 256K RAM, if past precedent is followed, will be an even bigger moneymaker.

But out all U.S. companies are eyeing out. Some, such as Motorola and National Semiconductor, and American Telephone & Telegraph Co. will produce the 256K.

There are also many other new products and opportunities in the industry and U.S. companies still account for two-thirds of the world market. The mere fact that semiconductor is the heart of the exploding computer and telecommunications industries almost assures growth and profits for the companies.

Nevertheless, there is a widespread feeling that the Japanese will dominate the dynamic RAM business in the next two decades.

### Japan Finds Success Poses Problems

TOKYO — Success has its own problems. Thus, Japan's major semiconductor producers are trying to figure out how fast to push ahead with the next generation 256K RAM dynamic chip.

"If the Japanese companies go too aggressively into the 256K, the 64K market will collapse," said Hisamichi Sawa, director of Bache Hasey Stuart Shields in Japan.

Reports of plans by the industry's big three — Nippon Electric, Hitachi and Fujitsu — have appeared in the Japanese press saying that they will start producing up in 70,000 chips a month by late this year or in early 1983, and that new factories are being built specifically for the production of 256K RAMs.

In fact, the new production facilities are for what is called "very large-scale integration" — 64K RAMs and larger — but not specifically for 256K RAMs. Articles about production quantities and timetables are mostly speculative, say Japanese sources.

Even if the Japanese do out, analysts say, prices — and the industry's profits — will come under immense pressure.

U.S. companies are thinking of teaming up in fight the Japanese. Just recently, top executives of several semiconductor companies and of large computer companies met quietly in Orlando, Fla., at the invitation of Control Data Corp., to discuss forming a joint venture for research and development with up to \$100 million in annual funding.

Such dismay is in large part motivated by the stunning victory the Japanese have won in the market for the 64K RAM. The Japanese, led by Hitachi, Fujitsu and Nippon Electric Co., have captured 70 percent in 80 percent of the market. In the battle, prices have plunged so drastically that it is thought no company, American, European or Japanese, is making a profit on the 64K RAM.

Some small and medium-sized companies, such as Mr. Sanders' \$300 million AMD, will have to consider getting out of the market to concentrate on lower volume, more profitable products.

Large companies like Motorola, Texas Instruments and National Semiconductor are expected to slug it out for the 64K RAM, the 256K RAM and succeeding generations — such as the 1-million-bit RAM — even if they lose money at it.

Worldwide sales of American and European semiconductor companies in 1981 fell 8 percent to \$3.2 billion, from \$3.5 billion. Mostek, for instance, a unit of United Technologies, lost more than \$100 million in 1981, although it made a profit in 1980, according to industry sources.

The U.S. companies claim the Japanese success comes partly from the backing of their govern-

ment, which had restricted American entry into the Japanese market and allowed the Japanese companies access to low-cost capital.

The industry is trying to get some action from Washington, where frustration over Japanese trade barriers is mounting. Already bills have been introduced in Congress calling for trade reciprocity.

In addition, the administration is pondering whether it might restrict imports of 64K RAMs on national security grounds, because of the strategic importance of having a strong semiconductor industry.

As recently as 1974, the U.S. semiconductor industry was unchallenged in the memory market. But the dynamic RAM, a high volume, standardized product, was the perfect target for the Japanese. It played to their strength — low cost manufacturing — and away from their relative weakness — innovation and the need to interact with customers.

U.S. companies' mistakes made it even easier for the Japanese. In the 16K RAM, the Japanese gathered a 40 percent market share because the American companies were caught short of capacity after the 1975 recession and because the Japanese produced chips with a smaller percentage of defects.

U.S. companies have neutralized those advantages but have still managed to trip themselves up in the 64K RAM. The Japanese designed relatively large and straightforward chips and came to market earlier. The U.S. companies tried to make their devices smaller and more intricate and got hung up in the manufacturing.

"We out-innovated ourselves," said a former semiconductor company executive who asked not to be named.

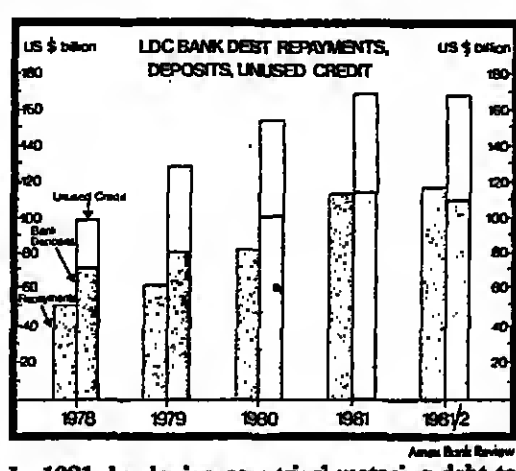
## Developing Nations Are Showing Signs Of Liquidity Squeeze

By Carl Gewirtz  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Rapidly declining liquidity of developing countries is fueling new worries about the financial health of the world's poorest nations.

The February issue of the *Amerex Bank Review* notes that developing countries' reserves of gold and special drawing rights fell 15 percent last year, equal to the low levels last seen in 1975, reducing the cash in hand needed to finance the smooth flow of imports.

It is generally agreed that, as a great deal of trade is financed on a 90-day basis, reserves ought to total a minimum of three months' worth of imports. However, the review notes, "these reserves now cover 3.4



In 1981 developing countries' maturing debt to banks overtook the level of their bank deposits.

call upon \$59 billion worth of unused credit commitments, which in many cases can be drawn down to meet liquidity needs.

"However, the outstanding unused credit has also been declining. In 1978, unused credit commitments covered more than three-quarters of bank repayment obligations during the year, whereas by mid-1981 this ratio had fallen to under half maturing bank debts."

Taking the 10 non-OPEC LDCs with the most debt to banks — Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, South Korea, the Philippines, Chile, Taiwan, Colombia, Thailand and Peru — as of June, 1981, debts maturing in the current 12 months to June, 1982 exceeded deposits and unused credit facilities combined for these 10 LDCs.

The bank warns that "in the face of international recession, low commodity prices and high world interest rates, rebuilding reserves will be difficult." The 10 biggest borrowers, however, "should still be able to add to reserves by borrowing," the bank states.

Bankers generally warn that borrowing this year will be more difficult and that borrowers will have to face up to paying more for their loans than the low margins over Libor accorded in recent years.

"Borrowers are also going to have learn new negotiating techniques," says one senior loan officer. "Up to now, they have relied on the competition between

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Suzuki Pledges Action On Trade, Papers Say

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki pledged to take additional measures to ease mounting trade friction with the United States and said his Cabinet will meet Tuesday to discuss concrete actions, Japanese newspapers reported Sunday.

However, there was no indication as to what action may be taken.

Mr. Suzuki made the pledge Saturday after conferring with Masumichi Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, who had just returned from leading a trade mission to Washington, where he met President Reagan and Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

He told Mr. Suzuki that the U.S. attitude toward Japan on the trade issue was "stern" and urged him to act promptly to cope with growing U.S. congressional moves for "reciprocity" legislation, primarily aimed at Japan, according to a report in the newspaper *Asahi Shimbun*.

Mr. Baldrige had said in Washington Friday that "time is running out" for the Japanese to make its markets more open to American goods and reduce the growing trade deficit between the two nations.

He said he was not issuing an ultimatum to the Japanese to lift trade barriers to American goods. But he described the trade problem between the two nations as "very serious."

If the trade barriers were eliminated, he said, U.S. exporters could be doing as much as \$8 billion to \$15 billion more business at the end of five years.

The United States imported \$18 billion more in goods from Japan last year than it shipped there, and that deficit likely will rise to \$20 billion this year, government officials have said.

Mr. Baldrige said the Reagan administration would like to avoid retaliatory trade measures, but could be forced in that direction unless Japan opened its markets to American goods.

He described the measures Ja-

### SYNDICATED LOANS

months of imports, compared to over four months of imports in 1980 and the peak of 4.7 months in 1978."

Mexico, for example, had reserves totaling the equivalent of 1.7 months of imports last year, down from 1.8 months a year earlier and 2.6 months in 1975. Brazil and South Korea both registered 2.9 months of reserves while the Philippines with a ratio of 3.1 months barely passed the minimum barrier.

"The countries in a worse liquidity position, 1981 compared to 1975, outnumber countries in a similar or better position by almost 2-to-1," the report says.

The bank also notes that the bank debt of the so-called less developed countries last year exceeded their deposits with banks for the first time in the past five years.

Total LDC bank debt at June 1981 is put at \$257.4 billion, of which \$117.8 billion falls due by June 1982. However, the mid-year level of deposits totaled \$109.6 billion. In 1978, by contrast, deposits of \$71 billion were almost half as much again as debts totaling \$50 billion maturing during that year.

"This does not mean that there is a severe liquidity crisis as yet," the bank states, "since LDCs can also

raising \$75 million was sold last week.

Canada's \$150-million, five-year paper offered at 99% bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The issue is guaranteed by lead manager Morgan Guaranty Ltd. as a stop-gap until the Canadian parliament approves the government guarantee, expected no later than April.

The World Bank's \$250-million, six-year bonds bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent but offered at 99 1/2 to yield 15.46 percent.

Citicorp's \$125 million (increased from the initially indicated \$100 million) of three-year notes extendable to 15 years. A new coupon will be set every three years and at each anniversary the issuer can decide to call the issue or investors can decide to request redemption. The initial terms were a coupon of 15 1/2 percent and an issue price of par.

Barrington Corp.'s \$50 million of six-year bonds, offered with an indicated coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The final terms and issue price will be set this week.

Three issues competed for the title of least well received. These were:

• The European Investment Bank's \$150 million of seven-year bonds offered at par bearing a coupon of 15 1/2 percent. The terms are considered a touch too stingy. In addition, bankers remark that it is easy to overlook EIB paper when there are so many new issues to choose from. All holders of this paper are assured of an average life of five years as redemption will be made "serially" — meaning a portion of each security will be repaid at the end of the fifth year.

• Franco's Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes, seeking \$75 million and offering a coupon of 15 1/2 percent with pricing at par. The rub here is the long 15-year maturity, despite the average life of 10 1/2 years which will be achieved through a sinking fund starting at the end of the fifth year.

• Hiram Walker's \$75 million of seven-year bonds offered at par bearing a coupon of 16 percent. It traded on a when-issued basis of 98 and bankers, who like the credit, had no easy explanation for the dull reception other than to note that "sin never sells well." Walker is a leading Canadian distiller. Launched on Friday, and there-

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 26, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	US \$	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	DK	SE	N
Amsterdam	2.4775	4.78	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
Bombay	0.27	79.75	16.25	7.24	3.418	—	—	—	—
Brussels	2.3645	4.72	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
London	1.0288	2.2438	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
Paris	1.2815	2.2438	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
Porto	1.0288	2.2438	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
Stockholm	1.0288	2.2438	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
Switzerland	1.0288	2.2438	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21
1 DM	1.0288	2.2438	109.77	16.25	13.76	1.36	13.21	13.21	13.21

(a) Commercial: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.  
(b) Short-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.  
(c) Long-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.

(d) Short-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.  
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(aa) Long-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.

(ab) Short-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.  
(ac) Long-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.

(ad) Short-term: 1 US dollar = 1.0288 French franc.  
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## College Basketball Scores

Sales in	Net	Sales in
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[illegible]

Rutgers guard Brian Ellerbe held on tight to the ball he'd stolen from Tony Washam (11) during a first-half scramble in Saturday's 74-64 victory over West Virginia. The Mountaineers' defeat ended 11 S. college basketball's longest winning streak at 21.

**By Bill Christine**

**More Sports  
On Page 13**

And this year, although a couple of stakes do not a paladin make, the potential exists in It's the One, a King Kong of a thoroughbred who will try to prove that John Henry is fallible a week from Sunday in the 45th renewal of the Santa Anita Handicap here.

**'I Like My Chances'**  
Sitting in his stable office after It's the One had returned from a light gallop, Barrera said: "He is in tip-top shape. John Henry is never easy to beat and Charlie Whittingham has some horses [High Counsel, Perrault and Providential II] that will be tough. But I like my chances."

Barrera, 57, is fuller of face now than in the months following surgery, and his pallor was vanished. "I never thought about retiring," he said. "I would be miserable without this sport. I hope to be involved for a long time. I watch my weight pretty good and exercise, which is what they tell me to do, and I haven't smoked a cigarette since 1960.

"The pace in California is not as strong as it is in New York, where they run six days a week. Training is a seven-day job no matter where you are, but at least you have an extra afternoon a week off here."

During one lull, Barrera reflected on Affirmed. "The most intelligent horse I ever had," he said. "I saw him last July at stud in Kentucky and he recognized me right off. I think he'll always know me."

Barrera has one reason to remember the horse. From Affirmed's first crop of foals comes an unnamed filly Barrera will train when she gets to the races next year.

### BASEBALL.

**National League**  
**ATLANTA BRAVES**—Signed Rick Atchaf  
 and Bob Walk, pitchers.

**FOOTBALL**  
**National Football League**  
**DALLAS**—Hired Dick Nelson defensive  
 coordinator.

**HOCKEY**

**National Hockey League**  
HAR7FDRD—Recalled Roy Newfield, right wing, from Blenheimton of the American Hockey League. Assisted Michel Goulemmeau, center, to Blenheimton and Dan Bourbonnais, right wing, to Colquhoun of the Western Junior League.

**SOCCER**  
North American Soccer League

**TORONTO**—Signed Tom Presnacker, midfielder.

**COLLEGE**

**HDLY CROSS**—Promoted Frank Nevak, receiver coach, to defensive coordinator.

**IDAHO STATE**—Announced the resignation of Lynn Archibald, head basketball coach.

**WASHINGTON ST.**—Named Jim Burrows, offensive coordinator.

*Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.*

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
DISTRICT MANAGER Nigeria	Open	Comex (World leader in industrial wicks).	Nigeria	Training in engineering & in mngt.; success. exp. in oil & offshore ind.; Ft. exp.; previous work exp. abroad.	Ref. M 304, STP Resources Bureau; 49 Rue Eugene, 13001 Marseille, France.	L.I.T. 10-2-82
INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGEMENT	Comprehensive	Nutcon Pharmaceutical Corp.	U.S.A.	Advanced (MBA 2 place), grad. bilingual, with progressively responsible mktg./sales exp. of which min. 3 yrs. int'l mktg. exp.	Warren Abrams, Nutcon Pharmaceutical, 27 Henderson Blvd., West Caldwell, N.J. 07080, U.S.A.	L.I.T. 10-2-82
CHEF DE ZONE EXPORT		Bellare (lignes industrielles de consommation).	Paris	Mng. 3 ans exp. de la vente à l'export (de prod. dans les lignes industrielles); mgt., + voyages à l'étranger 30%.	045 71080/87, Beca Verdet, 045 52235, Beca Verdet, 24 Rd.-Pt. de la Sirene, 92515 Nanterre Cedex.	L.I.T. 10-2-82
DUTY-FREE MANAGER Export Mnggr.	Competitive	Leading European manufacturing co. (diversified consumer goods).	Switz.	Initiative/commitment; progressive; independent thinking; integrity; fluency over 30; ext. travel; exp. int'l mktg. cons. goods.	Dur, 1939, L.I.T., 13 Friedländerstr., 5000 Frankfurt.	L.I.T. 10-2-82
PROTEIN FOOD TECHNOLOGIST	Around U.S. \$5,000	European subs. of int'l food corp.	Brussels	Grad. level food technology; 30%+ min. 8 yrs. exp. in food ind.; Eng. +.	Ref. L.004, Biele Pohl, Bismarck Strasse 10, 4100 River St., Windsor, Berkshire SL41EL.	L.I.T. 10-2-82
GROUP FINANCE DIRECTOR	In excess of \$30,000	Construction.		Chartered accountant; skills obtained at pub. ac. board level; exp. in const. or closely related activity.	H.C. Humphreys, Trench & Partners Ltd, 10 Holborn St., London WC1N 8DL.	Financial Times 10-2-82
Mngt. Consultant HUMAN RESOURCES	Excellent	Cresap, McCormick & Page.	London	Native judgment & sound tech. knowl. ind. exp. + 3-5 yrs. of cons. accts. as human res. mngt. consult.; Eng. + Ft. or Ital.	Cresap, McCormick & Page, 3832 Mortimer St., London W1H 7HA.	Financial Times 10-2-82
SALES ENGINEER	Attractive	Claas (Sugar cane equipment).	West Germany	Int'l mktg. exp. with agricultural equipment for tropical agribus.; extensive overseas travel.	Mr. Mähle, Claas GMB, Postf. 1146, 4034 Maccinheim/Westf.	Frankfurt All. Zeit. 20-2-82
Marketing Gruppen Leiter Europa		Werkhelfisches Unternehmen (Verkehrssignale).	West-Deutschland	Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Management, mit 30. Erfahrung Produktmanagement, -conception, English + French.	G + P Czapka & Partner, Bismarckstrasse 4, 2000 Hamburg-Schleswig, Deutschland.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 20-2-82
INTERNATIONAL BANKERS		Banque de la Sociéte Financiere Europeenne.	Paris	20-32: MBA or equiv.; 2-5 yrs. exp. int'l banking; strong knowl. of credit analysis & financing; fluency; Eng. + Inc. or Ital.	J. Lhuissier, Banque de la Sociéte Financiere Europeenne, 20 Rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris.	L.I.T. 20-2-82
MARKETING CONSULTANTS Saudi Arabia	to \$20,000	Government exp. providing finance.	Niyadh	30-40; exp. exp. exp. 8-10 yrs. able to design, programme practical exp. in mktg. of products.	R.S. Woodrow, MSL Middle East 17 Stratton St., London W1X 8DL.	L.I.T. 20-2-82
2 BRANCH MANAGERS	ca. \$35,000 to \$50,000 tax free	Engineering Equipment Distributor.	Middle East	Personality & experience.	Mr. André Job, Fleurance, Cava Perle 3087, 1002 Luxembourg, Tel.: 821-25 10 22.	L.I.T. 20-2-82
Program Officer Int'l Relations & Human Rights		The Ford Foundation.	Lagos, Nigeria	Adv. training in economics, political sciences, int'l relations or law, with 3-5 yrs. relevant exp.; Eng. Ft.	Ms. Jean C. Carroll, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.	L.I.T. 20-2-82
MANAGING DIRECTOR Engineering		Capital plant & equipment.	Hong Kong	Like 30%+ exp. engineers; strong ind. mktg. Mac; no working of Chinese; good work or as Mng. or Eng. Director.	W.A. Griffith, ref. 23 546, MSL Executive Search Ltd., 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 8AN.	Sunday Times 21-2-82
Gen. Manager Engineer & Entrepreneur	c. \$25,000 + profit share	Civil Engineering.	Saudi Arabia	Civil Engineer with at least one day. in other work or else engineering prof. some overseas exp.; 35-45.	Peter Filling, Copey, Sears & Jess, 80-85 Avenue de France, London W1V 6JH, Tel.: 01-494 37 07; L.: 883 155.	Sunday Times 21-2-82

For the Week Ending Feb. 26, 1982

[illegible]

**(Continued from Back Page)**

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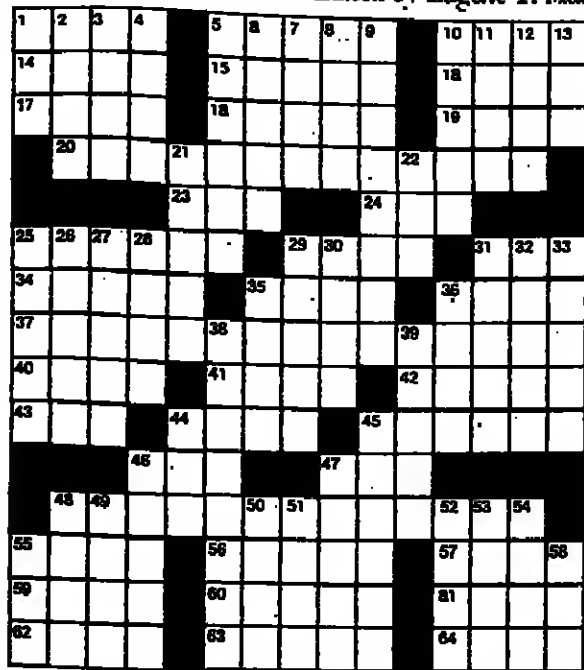
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## CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Asian tree  
5 Candle threads  
10 Retired soccer star  
14 A memorable Anita  
15 Meet out  
16 Wading bird  
17 Before long  
18 Climbing plant  
19 Fox  
20 Gain an advantage over  
23 Angler's purchase  
24 Prospector  
25 Subordinate ruler  
29 "It's—!"  
31 Needlefish  
34 Different  
35 Book of poems by Claudi  
36 Actress Storm  
37 Charity organization  
40 Corrida creature  
41 "Break—!"  
42 (actors' good luck saying)  
43 Tehran native  
44 Simple sugar  
45 Shock  
46 Muscle spasms  
47 Department or river in France  
48 Half-time entertainers

## DOWN

- 55 Grantland of sports fame  
56 School for Pierre  
57 Matinee—  
58 Concerning  
59 Former German money unit  
61 Treatment  
62 Oscar's document  
63 Where one-armed bandits are fed  
64 "When Irish  
1 Hirt and Pacilio  
2 Cote sounds  
3 Booty  
4 Domestic slave of yore  
5 Clout  
6 Epic about Achilles, Hector et al.  
7 Razor  
8 Hawaiian coffee-growing region  
9 Begin  
10 Meaningful  
11 Spanish river  
12 Beast that has his pride  
13 Abol. at Kennedy  
21 S.A. bird  
25 —voice

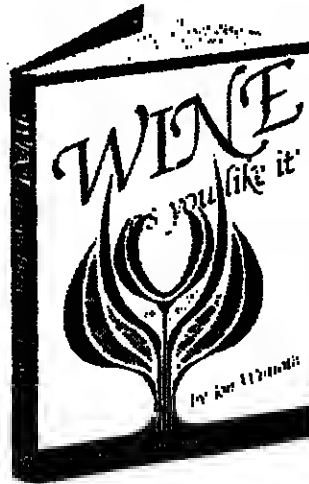
## WEATHER

	C	H	F	LOW		C	H	F	LOW	
ALABAMA	73	55	5	Fair	MADRID	19	64	C	F	
ALASKA	17	43	1	Fair	MANILA	26	82	21	70	
ALBERTA	18	44	12	54	Overcast	MEXICO CITY	25	72	10	30
AMSTERDAM	8	46	2	28	Foggy	MIAMI	25	77	19	64
ANAKRA	0	46	3	37	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	7	37
ANTWERP	16	61	10	39	Cloudy	MOSCOW	-7	-12	10	FAIR
AUCKLAND	26	82	14	27	Fair	MONTREAL	4	29	-4	15
BANGKOK	36	86	27	70	Foggy	MOSCOW	-7	-12	10	FAIR
BARCELONA	16	64	9	46	Fair	MUNICH	4	29	-4	38
BELGRADE	2	34	-1	20	Foggy	NAIROBI	36	82	14	24
BERLIN	2	36	-4	21	Foggy	NAISSAU	26	77	12	54
BIRMINGHAM	18	54	18	34	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	24	75	15	39
BREUSSELS	8	46	39	39	Cloudy	NEW YORK	3	37	-1	38
BUCHAREST	3	37	2	36	Foggy	OSLO	-1	-3	5	41
BUDAPEST	3	40	-2	28	Fair	NICE	14	50	-2	38
BURKINABE	1	34	-4	21	Fair	PARIS	9	48	7	45
BURKINABE	1	34	-4	21	Fair	PEKING	6	43	0	23
CAIRO	23	72	12	54	Cloudy	PRAGUE	3	37	-2	30
CAP TOWN	24	75	12	54	Fair	REYKJAVIK	1	34	0	32
CHICAGO	26	82	14	27	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	82	14	27
CHICAGO -	0	55	-4	21	Cloudy	ROME	12	54	5	37
COPENHAGEN	0	32	-1	20	Snow	SALISBURY	26	79	14	57
COPENHAGEN	0	32	-1	20	Snow	SAN FRANCISCO	21	70	13	43
COPENHAGEN	0	32	-1	20	Snow	SEATTLE	7	45	3	37
DAMASCUS	21	70	14	57	Overcast	SHANGHAI	12	54	4	39
DUBLIN	12	54	9	48	Fair	SINGAPORE	32	86	27	70
DURHAM	16	61	10	39	Fair	STOCKHOLM	-1	-3	-2	38
FLORENCE	10	50	2	36	Fair	SYDNEY	16	61	11	54
FLORENCE	10	50	2	36	Fair	TAIPEI	16	61	12	54
FRANKFURT	4	39	-2	28	Foggy	TEL AVIV	19	64	14	57
FRANKFURT	4	39	-2	28	Foggy	TOKYO	9	48	2	37
HELSINKI	1	34	-1	21	Fair	TUNIS	6	43	0	23
HONG KONG	17	63	12	55	Rain	VENICE	9	48	-2	38
HOUSTON	16	61	1	34	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	37	-2	38
ITALY	16	61	9	46	Foggy	ZURICH	1	34	0	32
JERUSALEM	12	54	9	48	Overcast					
JERUSALEM	12	54	9	48	Overcast					
LAS PALMAS	20	68	16	61	Cloudy					
LONDON	10	50	14	57	Fair					
LONDON	10	50	14	57	Fair					
LONDON	10	50	14	57	Fair					
LOS ANGELES	21	70	12	54	Cloudy					

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## «How to buy wine without getting ripped off!»

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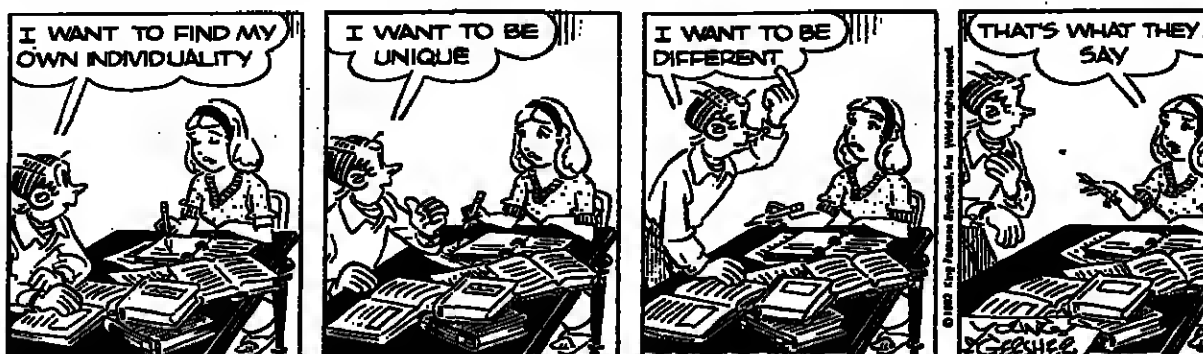
## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## B. C.



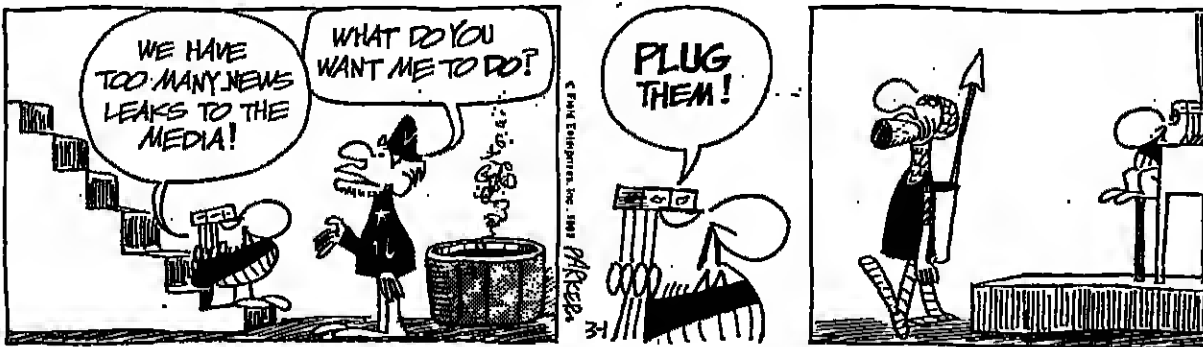
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## B. C.



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LENEK  
GALUH  
BIMBIE  
KOJECY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Saturday's Jumbles: CARGO LOGIC GOLFER THRIVE

Answer: What the passengers got when the air conditioning failed.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## BRAIDED LIVES

By Marge Piercy. 441 pp. \$15.50.

Summit Books, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"YOU'VE made a fine mess of things! Why didn't you keep denying?" This is Mike, Jill's first lover, speaking for the '50s. He wants Jill to deny to her parents that they are lovers. He denies it himself by describing it in vulgar terms to his friends. He also denies Jill's poetry, saying "most of what you write is just..."

Jill says of her parents that "they want nothing good for me, nothing I want for myself, not an education, not freedom, not compatible friends, not love, not a chance to write." When Jill gets pregnant, her mother nearly kills her with a home-made abortion.

Growing up in the '50s was a sorry business, according to Marge Piercy. People thought in categories, everything was labeled, and men and women lived in what Aldous Huxley called a hostile symbiosis. Marriage for women was an excuse for identity; for men, it was a way of taming love. The title "Braided Lives" implies that only women achieve intimacy with one another.

Yet what an intimacy! It reaches its climax when Donna, Jill's cousin, comes to die in her apartment of a botched abortion. Or when Jill, fighting with Stephanie for possession of her own life, realizes that they are more real than he is.

Most of "Braided Lives" takes place at a college where the women seem to study only men. Yet there is not a single decent man on the campus. They are all callow, chauvinistic, conceited, spoiled.

One woman is seduced by her psychoanalyst. When she complains, he conspires with her family to have her committed to a mental hospital. Donna is seduced by her sister's husband, and it is her own husband who seductively tampers with her disapproval so that she will get pregnant. Donna is also raped and beaten up by a hoodlum she flirted with.

Mike becomes a drunk. Donna becomes a speed freak. Julie, another woman student, turns into a breeding machine, claiming that this is all marriage is good for. Bolognese, Jill's platoon friend, needs a psychiatric treatment. Howie, Jill's oldest pal, survives intact for most of "Braided Lives" only to reveal himself in the end as a coward.

"Spirit of the '60s"

It is plain that Piercy is trying to tell us something—far too plain, so that her book often reads like a polemic. Jill is the only person in it who has any generosity, and whether this is legitimate or not, the reader gets the uncomfortable feeling that she is the author's alter ego. She is right, and everybody else is wrong. It is the spirit of the '60s, ahead of her time.

As if she knew what a grim book she had written, Piercy frames it in an idyllic affair, from which Jill, happily settled now with an ideal man named Josh, looks back on the '50s from her emerald-island home. Now and again in the text of the novel, this older Jill intrudes with her editorial, editorial, thump-thump, civil rights speeches, and what have you.

Yet, with all this, "Braided Lives" is not altogether uninteresting. There is something about Jill that gets to you. The fact is that she is right, to a degree, and she is attractive. Piercy has somehow braided her own affection into Jill so that we feel it.

She is sunny in some odd way, tough in her principles, but not in her execution. She asks for a lot, but is prepared to give as much. When she says, "I am saddened that my adventures were with men," you feel the justice of her sadness, the voluptuousness of her moral indignation.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

AFTER four rounds of the 10th Reykjavik international tournament, Dmitry Gurevich, a 25-year-old international master from the Bronx, held the lead with a perfect 4-0 score.

Gurevich, who emigrated from the Soviet Union two years ago, defeated the Yugoslav champion, Grandmaster Bozidar Ivanovic, in the fourth round. International Master Helgi Olafsson of Iceland and International Master Lars Aske Schneider of Sweden shared second place with 3½-½ records in the 11-round Swiss-system event in which 54 competitors are entered.

In the first round, Grandmaster Fridrik Olafsson of Iceland, the president of the International Chess Federation, saved a lost position against international Master Vitaly Zaltsman of Brooklyn by seizing the chance for a sudden, decisive mating attack.

For the routine 11 B-Q3; P-K4; 12 Q-B2, R-K1; 13 N-P3, N-N3; 14 P-N3, Q-P, Olafsson substituted 11 Q-B2, with the point that, after 11... P-K4; 12 B-N5, Black could not maintain the tension in the center. Moreover, a complete clearing of the pawn center with 12... B-P3; 13 B-P3, P-P3; 14 N-P3 would give White superior mobility.

After Zaltsman's 12... P-K5; 13 N-N5, P-Q3! there have been no use retreating, with 14 B-K2! because 14... B-B4; 15 P-B3, 15... P-B3; 16 Q-P3, P-B3 concedes Black a comfortable gain.

Zaltsman's 17... B-N3! made sure that Black would retain control over his vital K-5 square—thus after 19... B-N3, the White center was heavily blocked.

The timing of Olafsson's 23 BxP? was incorrect; he should have played 23 Q-R1, BxP, 24 R-B3, Q-R4; 25 BxP, BxP; 26 Q-N2, Q-R3; 27 B-N3, P-B3; 28 R-N1, Q-K1; 29 K-B2, Q-Q3; 30 QxP with a slight edge for Black after 30... P-QN4!

But Zaltsman also erred with 23... RxB? in place of 23... N-R2; 24 B-Q6, Q-Q2; 25 RxB, QxB, when the Black bishop would have dominated the position (26 B-N7, Q-K3; 27 Q-N3, Q-K3; 28 P-B3, Q-R3; 29 B-P3, Q-R3; 30 Q-Q3, Q-R3; 31 P-B3, Q-R3; 32 P-B3, Q-R3; 33 P-B3, Q-R3; 34 P-B3, Q-R3; 35 P-B3, Q-R3; 36 P-B3, Q-R3; 37 P-B3, Q-R3; 38 P-B3, Q-R3; 39 P-B3, Q-R3; 40 P-B3, Q-R3; 41 P-B3, Q-R3; 42 P-B3, Q-R3; 43 P-B3, Q-R3; 44 P-B3, Q-R3; 45 P-B3, Q-R3; 46 P-B3, Q-R3; 47 P-B3, Q-R3; 48 P-B3, Q-R3; 49 P-B3, Q-R3; 50 P-B3, Q-R3; 51 P-B3, Q-R3; 52 P-B3, Q-R3; 53 P-B3, Q-R3; 54 P-B3, Q-R3; 55 P-B3, Q-R3; 56 P-B3, Q-R3; 57 P-B3, Q-R3; 58 P-B3, Q-R3; 59 P-B3, Q-R3; 60 P-B3, Q-R3; 61 P-B3, Q-R3; 62 P-B3, Q-R3; 63 P-B3, Q-R3; 64 P-B3, Q-R3; 65 P-B3, Q-R3; 66 P-B3, Q-R3; 67 P-B3, Q-R3; 68 P-B3, Q-R3; 69 P-B3, Q-R3; 70 P-B3, Q-R3; 71 P-B3, Q-R3; 72 P-B3, Q-R3; 73 P-B3, Q-R3; 74 P-B3, Q-R3; 75 P-B3, Q-R3; 76 P-B3, Q-R3; 77 P-B3, Q-R3; 78 P-B3, Q-R3; 79 P-B3, Q-R3; 80 P-B3, Q-R3; 81 P-B3, Q-R3; 82 P-B3, Q-R3; 83 P-B3, Q-R3; 84 P-B3, Q-R3; 85 P-B3, Q-R3; 86 P-B3, Q-R3; 87 P-B3, Q-R3; 88 P-B3, Q-R3; 89 P-B3, Q-R3; 90 P-B3, Q-R3; 91 P-B3, Q-R3; 92 P-B3, Q-R3; 93 P-B3, Q-R3; 94 P-B3, Q-R3; 95 P-B3, Q-R3; 96 P-B3, Q-R3; 97 P-B3, Q-R3; 98 P-B3, Q-R3; 99 P-B3, Q-R3; 100 P-B3, Q-R3; 101 P-B3, Q-R3; 102 P-B3, Q-R3; 103 P-B3, Q-R3; 104 P-B3, Q-R3; 105 P-B3, Q-R3; 106 P-B3, Q-R3; 107 P-B3, Q-R3; 108 P-B3, Q-R3; 109 P-B3, Q-R3; 110 P-B3, Q-R3; 111 P-B3, Q-R3; 112 P-B3, Q-R3; 113 P-B3, Q-R3; 114 P-B3, Q-R3; 115 P-B3, Q-R3; 116 P-B3, Q-R3; 117 P-B3, Q-R3; 118 P-B3, Q-R3; 119 P-B3, Q-R3; 120 P-B3, Q-R3; 121 P-B3, Q-R3; 122 P-B3, Q-R3; 123 P-B3, Q-R3; 124 P-B3, Q-R3; 125 P-B3, Q-R3; 126 P-B3, Q-R3; 127 P-B3, Q-R3; 128 P-B3, Q-R3; 129 P-B3, Q-R3; 130 P-B3, Q-R3; 131 P-B3, Q-R3; 132 P-B3, Q-R3; 133 P-B3, Q-R3; 134 P-B3, Q-R3; 135 P-B3, Q-R3; 136 P-B3, Q-R3; 137 P-B3, Q-R3; 138 P-B3, Q-R3; 139 P-B3, Q-R3; 140 P-B3, Q-R3; 141 P-B3, Q-R3; 142 P-B3, Q-R3; 143 P-B3, Q-R3; 144 P-B3, Q-R3; 145 P-B3, Q-R3; 146 P-B3, Q-R3; 147 P-B3, Q-R3; 148 P-B3, Q-R3; 149 P-B3, Q-R3; 150 P-B3, Q-R3; 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## Cheeseborough, Hansen Set Marks at N.Y. Meet

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Chandra Cheeseborough broke her own record to the women's 200-yard dash, Joan Hansen set a women's two-mile mark and Veronica Bell set a surprising U.S. record in the women's 800-yard dash Friday to highlight action at the U.S. Indoor Track and Field Championships, which lost one of its top stars at the last minute.

Even though Mary Decker Tabb as injured an unable to compete, world record was still established in a thrilling women's two-mile race.

Hansen, Brenda Webb and Margaret Groves waged a tight duel and broke the old record of 9:38.1 last year by Francine Lamm. Hansen won the race in 9:37.03 and Webb was second in 9:37.64, setting Groves in 9:37.65. Lamm finished fourth in 9:44.85.

"I went out fast, but then I let the others do all the work," Hansen said after running the first two miles of her career.

"I can't be happy," Cheeseborough, who set a world record of 23.27 in last year's meet, improved on that mark in the preliminary heats Friday with a time of 23.25. She later won the final in the event in 23.46.

Bell, a virtual unknown who finished sixth in last year's championships, shattered the nine-year-old U.S. record with a jump of 21 feet, 11 inches. Kathy McMillan's 21-24 took second place.

Martha Watson had held the old record at 21-44.

**Surprise**  
"I've been jumping over 21 feet for years but I'm just coming back from the flu," said Bell. "I thought I'd be in the top three and expected to be over 21 feet, but the record came as a surprise to me."

In other events, Stephanie Hightower edged Candy Young in the women's 60-yard hurdles, Evelyn Ashford topped Jeannette Bolden in the women's 60-yard dash. Toni Campbell won a sub-par men's hurdles in 7.13 seconds. Ron Brown took the men's 100-yard dash in 15.51, and Don Paige took the men's 100 in 20.51.

Jim Spivey captured the men's mile in 3:57.04, Dwight Stones won the men's high jump at 7-4 1/2, Billy Olson won the pole vault at 8-6 1/2, Coleen Rensara won the women's high jump at 6-3 1/2, Fred Jowbery won the men's 600 in 09:50 and Cathie Twomey won the women's mile in 4:32.92.

Connor took the indoor world record to the triple jump at 6-9 1/2 until Willie Banks broke it at 6-11 1/2. Banks finished third Friday, jumping only 54-11 1/2.

"I'm surprised I beat Willie Banks," Connor said. "He's really in form."

**Sharing's No Fun**  
Hightower and Young had finished to two world record setting leads this year, and they were almost inseparable this time. They were both timed in 7:38, just .01 off the last record they set, but Hightower was awarded the title for her lead at the tape.

"I was going for a world record," said the winner, "because I don't like to share anything."

A week ago, Ashford recorded a controversial world record of 6.48, when three of the six starters thought it was a false start and did not race. One of those who stopped was Bolden, who owned the former record of 6.60.

In Friday's race, Ashford left no doubt as she bolted from the start and sped to victory in 6.54, while Bolden second in 6.59.

In third place was Cheeseborough in 6.62.

Several of the meet's top attractions were last minute scratches. World record holder Renaldo Nehemiah withdrew from the men's 60-yard hurdles, citing fatigue from a television competition in Florida, a reason also given for the pullout of miler Sidney Maree.

Nehemiah's chief rival, Greg Foster, also pulled out because of a recurring leg injury. Brown was left to win when world record holder Stanley Floyd continued to suffer from a back and hamstring ailment and pulled out of the 60-yard dash and Carl Lewis withdrew from the same race to concentrate solely on the long jump.

Despite what he called a "difficult" runway, Lewis won that event and barely missed his world record of 28-1, which he set last month by leaping 28-4. He is the only man to have broken 28 feet indoors.

**Spanish Sets 600-Meter Mark**  
MADRID (AP) — Coloman Trabado of Spain set a world indoor best for 600 meters of 1 minute, 17.2 seconds Saturday to a meet here. The previous mark, 1:17.3, was set by Milovan Savic of Yugoslavia Jan. 25, 1976.

**Pole Vault Record**  
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP) — Billy Olson, on his third attempt, cleared 18 feet, 10 inches Saturday night and broke his own world indoor record in the pole vault during the NAAI Indoor Track and Field Championships.

It marked the fourth time this year the bespectacled star broke the world indoor pole vault record. "I wasn't really that good a jumper," he said moments after clearing 18-10.

"I was a little too far away from the bar, and I touched the bar a little bit going over. But when I saw it wasn't falling, man, did that feel good."

Olson then failed at two attempts to clear 19 feet and chose not to make a third attempt due to exhaustion.

"I'm so tired I can't stand up," he said. "And my hamstring is real sore and I didn't want to take a chance on getting it hurt."

**OSLO —** Matti Nykanen, a Finnish teenager, won the controversial 90-meter jump Sunday, the final day of the World Nordic Ski Championships.

From Agency Dispatches

Nykanen, 18, showed his talent when he exploded in a breathtaking first-round jump of 108.5 meters (355 feet, 9 inches). His second jump, of 102.5 meters, was enough for the title with a total of 257.9 points.

Olav Hansson — maintaining Norway's streak of winning at least one medal in each of the 13 events here — was silver medalist with 255.1 points, and Armin Kogler of Austria was third with 244.7.

On Saturday, Thomas Wassberg powered his way through a light snow and sluggish course to win the 50-kilometer race.

Wassberg won Sweden's second gold medal of the competition in 2:32:49.9, beating the Soviet Union's Yuri Burakov in 2:32:34.7, with Lars Erik Eriksen of Norway third in 2:32:49.9.

Wassberg, the gold medalist in the 15-kilometer race at the 1980 Olympics, had been 16th in the 30-kilometer a week ago and 18th in the 50-kilometer Tuesday. But he seemed to gain strength as he muddled his way over the tortuous, hilly course.

Sunday's jump competition took place amid thick fog and falling snow. The jury decided, after an hourlong debate, to go ahead — but the jumpers did not approve. "This event is a pure gamble," said Norwegian Per Bergerud, who finished 11th. "A joke," said teammate Johan Sævi.

Organizers did what they could to improve things, sending up an airplane to pour chemicals into the fog, but to little effect.

"I find it unbelievable I managed to win," said Nykanen, the reigning junior world champion. "I was nervous when the second round started and didn't feel safe. My advantage over Hansson was only one tenth of a point."

But Nykanen, who gave his country the only gold of the games, controlled his nerves superbly. "I tried to think this was just one of those events at home," he said. "But it was difficult."

Norway won seven gold medals in the 10-day championships, including one shared with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union and Sweden each won two, while Finland, Austria and East Germany shared the remaining titles.

**Jury Reversals**  
OSLO (AP) — The International Ski Federation (FIS) Council Saturday night reversed two previous decisions by judges at the Nordic championships here.

Citing ambiguous competition rules and inadequate equipment, the council decided to award Finland and Norway a joint bronze medal in the Nordic combined team event and to award Finland and East Germany a joint bronze in the men's 40-kilometer relay.

The jury had awarded Finland a silver and Norway a bronze medal after a dead-end finish between the two in the 30-kilometer relay that concluded the Nordic combined last Wednesday. In the men's 40-kilometer relay Thursday, the jury had awarded Norway and the Soviet Union joint gold, but gave the Finnish team the bronze after a similar photo finish with East Germany.

The council, which constitutes the court of appeal, said that since the jury had based their decisions on video tapes and not on photographs from an electronic finish camera, the teams had to be judged equal, according to FIS rules.

**Stenmark Hurt**  
From Agency Dispatches  
STOCKHOLM — Ingemar Stenmark injured his shoulder in a fall during an international parallel slalom ski meet here Saturday. Following X-rays at a local hospital, a spokesman said the Swedish slalom world champion and triple World Cup winner had sustained only "a bruised shoulder" and "will need a week's rest."

The race, not included in the World Cup series, was won by Lars-Göran Larsson of Sweden.

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2. Yuri Burakov, Soviet Union, 2:32:34.7.  
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Joan Hansen couldn't quite believe it when her record-setting two-mile time of 9:37.03 was posted Friday night in New York.

## Finn, 19, Wins Jump at Close of Nordic Games

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## Müller Wins Cup Race; Podborski Near Title

**United Press International**  
WHISTLER, B.C. — Peter Müller of Switzerland won his first World Cup downhill in two years Saturday to pace the Swiss and Canadian chase that swept the top seven places and moved Canadian Steve Podborski to the verge of the season championship.

Podborski placed second, just ahead of teammate Dave Irwin, who took third for his best result since winning a cup race at Schladming, Austria seven years ago.

Podborski's second meant that only Austrian Hans Weirather has even a mathematical chance of taking the championship, which has never gone to a North American.

In Aspen, Colo., meanwhile, Maria Eppler of West Germany won a giant slalom, the only World Cup race for women in the United States this year.

Eppler's 2:13.51 edged Erika Hess of Switzerland by .16 of a second. The winner's sister, Irene, was third at 2:14.16 and Karen Lancaster of the United States, whose previous top cup finish was a 20th, came in fourth at 2:15.26.

Hess retained first place to the women's overall cup rankings; she has 277 points to 257 for Irene Eppler.

Podborski's downhill point-to-point, with three firsts and two second-place finishes, stands at 115. World champion and defending World Cup champion Weirather placed 16th Saturday, leaving him with 85. He must win the last two downhill of the season at Aspen, Colo., next weekend.

**"Tough Indeed"**  
Podborski doubts Weirather can do it. "One of the hardest things you can ask me to do is to win even one World Cup downhill," said Podborski, to his seventh year on the tour. "Winning two in a row will be very tough indeed."

Müller moved into a tie for second with Weirather to the standings, but has no chance at his third title in four years since Podborski and Weirather have more finishes in the top three.

Müller employed his renowned ability as a glider who gets maximum speed from docile courses to clock 2:14.38 over the 3,795-meter course (about 12,520 feet) — longest on the tour this year. Podborski was timed in 2:15.53, while Irwin clocked 2:15.73.

It was one of the best showings ever for the Canadian team, which took four of the top seven places; the Austrians managed but two skiers into the top 10.

Müller, whose last cup downhill victory in December, 1980, at Val Gardena, Italy, said he won by conducting a prolonged study of the course on Friday, following a weather-cancelled training run.

"At the last inspection, I spent an hour studying the flats [a slow section near the finish line]," he said. "I knew the course exactly."

"It was a perfect run. Particularly at the top. I had good air and a good line to the jumps. I was very high."

Gustav Oehri of Switzerland placed fourth in 2:16.37, and Todd Brooker of Canada, took fifth in 2:16.37 — his best result of the season.

Weirather had criticized the course for being too slow throughout the week and was still fuming after Saturday's race. "I think I am in the wrong place," he said. "I want a downhill. This is crazy and too slow."

**WOMEN'S DOWNHILL**  
1. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 2:14.38.  
2. Steve Podborski, Canada, 2:15.53.  
3. Dave Irwin, Canada, 2:15.73.  
4. Gustav Oehri, Switzerland, 2:16.37.  
5. Todd Brooker, Canada, 2:16.37.  
6. Hans Weirather, Austria, 2:16.49.  
7. Hans Weirather, Austria, 2:16.49.  
8. Hans Weirather, Austria, 2:16.49.  
9. Hans Weirather, Austria, 2:16.49.  
10. Hans Weirather, Austria, 2:16.49.

**WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM**  
1. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 2:13.51.  
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:14.16.  
3. Irene Eppler, West Germany, 2:14.16.  
4. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
5. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
6. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
7. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
8. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
9. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
10. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.



Maria Eppler... A winner in Colorado.

1. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 2:13.51.  
2. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:14.16.  
3. Irene Eppler, West Germany, 2:14.16.  
4. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
5. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
6. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
7. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
8. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
9. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
10. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.

**WOMEN'S WORLD CUP STANDINGS**  
1. Hans Weirather, Austria, 2:16.49.  
2. Irene Eppler, West Germany, 2:14.16.  
3. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 2:14.16.  
4. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
5. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
6. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
7. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
8. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
9. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.  
10. Karen Lancaster, U.S.A., 2:15.26.

## Players in NHL Being Polled On Stiffer Rules for Fighting

**By Dave Kindred**  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — National Hockey League players soon will be asked if they want to abolish fighting.

At a meeting here during the all-star break two weeks ago, the NHL Players Association instructed its members to report in June with a sense of the membership on whether the union should press the league for measures to eliminate fighting.

Said Rick Green, the Washington Capitals player representative: "It was brought up with the words 'abolishment of fighting,' and we were asked to get ideas from players on our teams."

**Ambivalent**  
Green said he hasn't asked his teammates about it yet. Personally, he is, like most hockey people, ambivalent on the subject.

"To control what he calls the 'dummy acts,' Green thinks all three officials, the linesmen as well as the referee, should have authority to call penalties. As it is, only the referee can assess penalties for such fouls as tripping, high-sticking and fighting."

And Green, Green says, the penalty for fighting should be raised from five minutes to 10.

"The fighting clearly bothers him. Yet he wouldn't want to play hockey without the possibility of fighting."

Why do hockey officials stand and watch while two players grab each other's sweaters and proceed to bash each other in the face? Why don't, as in other games, the officials leap in and stop the fight? "Because," said Green, a six-year veteran, an eminently sensible guy, "it's part of the game."

Part of the game is to rearrange someone's nostrils? "It's a release," Green said. "You see only the fight. I can guarantee you that something preceded it — cheap shots, tripping the referee didn't see, aggression that shouldn't be going on."

Finally, when the referee doesn't do anything, you got to turn around and punch the guy."

So a punch is thrown, in a kind of vigilante action. Why does the official just stand there and let 20 punches be thrown?

"Not too many guys get hurt too bad," Green said. He touched his cheekbone, where three or four scars were within finger's reach. "The referees will jump in and stop it if they see it's too bad."

But there are aggravations and frustrations and cheap shots in other sports, and yet fighting is not considered part of the game — is, in fact, punishable by fines and suspension. And officials are ordered, as we see in the NFL, to put their bodies between the combatants immediately.

Shrugged Green: "I know." Green believes the incidents of real violence are blown out of proportion. It is not as bad as it used to be, he says, and the continuing collapse of the Philadelphia Flyers is proof that bully-boy tactics no longer succeed.

So saying, Green still admits the league has a problem.

"Good players have to worry that some guy who can't play is out to intimidate them and throw them off their game. That's bad. You just can't have these guys running around doing their dummy acts. That's not hockey."

People who believe hockey teams use fights to sell tickets point out that "highlights" film clips provided by the teams to local TV sports departments often include fights.

Green's is a seemingly paradoxical belief that fighting is ugly and yet a necessary element of what can be a beautiful game. Fighting, he says, is better than a stick in the eye.

Let's say there are rules against fighting, Green says the frustration, aggravations and cheap shots would still take place. And if a goon is going to be thrown out and fined, why should he go quietly with a simple little no-harm fight?

Giving the linesmen more authority, Green said, would be a good first step toward controlling some of the stuff that produces fights.

"The linesmen are able to see a lot of things the referee can't. That way all the pressure wouldn't be on the referee to catch every little thing."

Fights are forbidden in European hockey. Hockey there is all finesse. So we are led to believe, he says, is better than a stick in the eye.

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## Blazer Backcourt: NBA Bright Spot

**By Sam Goldaper**  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — As the regular season heads into its final weeks, there is general agreement among the National Basketball Association's fans that Jim Paxson, Kevin Ransey, Darnell Valentine and Billy Ray Bates give the Portland Trail Blazers the finest backcourt in the league.

"The collective talents of the Portland guards are a foursome that every team to the league would like to put together," said Butch Beard, New York's assistant coach, before Saturday night's 107-105 Knicks victory over the Trail Blazers here. Portland's seventh loss in its last eight games dropped its season mark to 29-27.

"If it's direction you want, they have Ransey and Valentine. They have the big guard who can score in Paxson. He is a lot quicker than most people think. Bates is Mr. Excitement. He is capable of coming off the bench and giving you a bundle of scoring points."

"The only thing I would say they are lacking is the real big, defensive guard who can play someone like [San Antonio's] George Gervin."

**Change**  
Beard, who played on four teams during his 10 pro seasons, noted that backcourt play has undergone tremendous change.

"It has become very sophisticated," he said. "The days when they used to refer to the guards as the left and right guards are over. When someone goes out to scout a player or a team now, he looks for the big and small guard, his play-making ability, whether he can penetrate and pass the ball."

"The days are long gone when the only guards the fans related to were those who scored a lot of points. The point guard today is probably as important, if not more important, than a guy that can just put the ball in the basket. The point guard is the leader. He controls the tempo of the game — a good point guard will keep everyone involved and the ball moving."

Beard had been at Friday night's game in New Jersey, when the Nets rallied from a 14-point deficit with 9:43 left and beat Portland, 110-106.

"Portland is having problems," said Beard. "But it has nothing to



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